

SLAVERY SHOWN
TO STILL EXIST
IN MANY LANDSSir F. Lugard Asserts Traffic
Is Considerable in Both
Africa and ArabiaCONVENTION REPORT
SENT TO ALL STATESProposals Are Unsatisfactory
—Forced Labor for Private
and Public Not Taboo

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 23.—The comfort-
ing belief that slavery and the slave
trade are things of a disgraceful
past has gained wide credence. It
will come, therefore, as rather a
shock to many to be told by such
an eminent authority as Sir Freder-
ick Lugard, a former Governor
of Nigeria, that "the traffic in slaves
from Africa to Arabia, chiefly from
Abyssinia, is very considerable,"
and that there is also regular traf-
fic in the sale of "attendants" by
pilgrims from Nigeria and other
parts of Moslem Africa to Mecca
and of girls from Java and Malaya
who had gone to Mecca for like pur-
pose.

Sir Frederick refrained from giv-
ing any figures of the extent of this
traffic. But there can be little doubt
that not far short of 30,000 unfor-
tunate human beings are being sold
into slavery in that part of the world
every year.

Slave Trade Flourishes
In addition, the slave trade is still
rife in various districts of Africa,
notably in certain parts of Morocco
and among the Senegalese tribesmen
of the Libyan desert. The Librarian
and Chinese Governments, too, have
yet to make convincing replies to al-
legations of slave trading in their
respective territories; Portugal has
not yet answered the accusation of
two American observers, Messrs.
Ross and Cramer, regarding slavery
in Angola.

Nearly all the wretched victims
who are shipped across the Red Sea
into Arabia come from Southern
Abyssinia, where eyewitnesses have
reported that whole areas are being
practically depopulated of inhabi-
tants by the depredations of the slave-
traders who carry on their evil traf-
fic without visible let or hindrance,
in spite of the numerous proclama-
tions of the Ethiopian authorities.

The slaves are taken in tribesmen
from the sea coast; the port of Tadjara
has achieved unenviable notoriety in this
connection.

Draft Slavery Convention
A body of experts was appointed
by the League of Nations over two
years ago to see how this traffic
could be stamped out, and as a re-
sult a draft slavery convention has
been circulated for comment to all
the governments of the world, in-
cluding the United States, and which
it is proposed should be signed at
the next League Assembly in Sep-
tember of this year.

Doubts have arisen regarding
whether the present convention
which has been proposed goes far
enough. Admittedly, it does not go
nearly so far as the recommendations
of the League's experts. One of
the articles of the convention, which
only authorizes the use of forced
labor for public purposes, but even
for private profit as well.

Three Proposals
Sir Frederick Lugard has made
three proposals which will command
attention if only on account of Sir
Frederick's own record as a success-
ful and sympathetic colonial admin-
istrator. He asks that the conven-
tion should either definitely classify
the slavery traffic as piracy, or
specify precise rules for the capture
of vessels engaged in the traffic.

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Radicals to Reject
Turnover Tax Increase

By the Associated Press

Paris, March 23
THE chances of Raoul Peret's
fiscal measures finding an easy
path through the Chamber of
Deputies grew slimmer today,
when the Radical group, after ex-
amining the proposals, decided to
reject them, pending an increase
in the business turnover tax
from 1.5 to 2 per cent.

The Radical action means that, if
the Finance Minister persists in
maintaining this article, he will be
forced to turn further to the Right
to find a majority in the Chamber.

FARM BOOM SEEN
AS PRESIDENT
INHERITS LANDSNew England Agriculture
Found by Specialists to
Be on the March

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
WASHINGTON, March 23.—Presi-
dent Coolidge's inheritance of his an-
cestral farm lands in Vermont, con-
sisting of some 225 acres, coincides
with the budding development of ag-
riculture in New England on a scale
not experienced for many years. It
is not yet possible to speak of a boom
in Yankee acres, but farm authorities
assert that a distinct trend in the re-
vival of agriculture in the north-
eastern United States has set in
and is on the march. They are
talking about a "spring of the pen-
dulum" from the West to the East,
and foreboding the time when farming
once again, as in pioneer days, will
be a real factor in the life of New En-
gland.

Two basic causes are named for the
new agricultural prospect in the re-
gion from which all the Coolidges
sprang. One cause is said to be the
"decreased fertility" of many sec-
tions of the rural West, owing to in-
tensive cultivation. The other is
perhaps the more important cause, is
the fact that under the existing
freight rate structure it is becoming
increasingly more profitable for the
vast industrial population of New
England to buy food products grown
near by than to depend on supplies
shipped in from far-distant western
ports at correspondingly high prices.

Farm Development
Prof. J. B. Abbott, formerly of the
Massachusetts Agricultural College,
and now consulting expert in Vermont
for the national fertilizing in-
stitute, in a recent forecast of farm
development in New England, said:

"The days of opportunity for east-
ern agriculture are here and now.
They stretch away into the future as
long as population continues to in-
crease and demand the products of
the land. For a whole generation
eastern agriculture was whipped
down and out, flat on its back, utterly
unable to compete and make any
profit. It became a custom to talk
and write about the decline of east-
ern agriculture, to accept as perma-
nent its inability to compete with
the agriculture of the West, to at-
tempt to explain it on the basis of
the broader, smoother and more
fertile fields of the West, and, in
short, to give up the battle, to give
the land a final, killing, and then
let it revert to the wilding."

"Neither eastern nor any other
agriculture on a permanent basis
could have competed with the ruth-
less exploitation of the virgin fer-
tility of the Ohio-Mississippi-Mis-
souri Valley. But this, too, shall
pass away. It was a long, hard time
in passing, from the standpoint of
the eastern farmer, but it has passed.
"From now on the East has to meet
only the normal competition of a
settled agricultural season with the
cream of its production, and the
product in the desperate struggle to
hold title to the land. And the East
can do it. Make no mistake as to
that."

"What advantages the East lacks
in the way of boundless prairie fields
are offset by its nearness to market
and the ever-increasing cost of pro-
duction in, and transportation from,
the more distant regions."

Farm Population Increase

It is a significant fact and one
that was stressed by Dr. William
M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture,
in his recent first annual report, that
industrial New England and the
south Atlantic states were the only
portions of the country to show an
increase in farm population for 1924.
The Coolidge country registered an
increase of 0.9 per cent and the
south Atlantic region 0.2 per cent.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

FIFTEEN NEW BILLS
BECOME LAWS TODAYGovernor Signs Measures of
Varied Interests

Governor Fuller today signed 15
bills, including the following:
An act permitting the Gardner
Trust Company to maintain a branch
office in Ashburnham.

An act authorizing the Hadley
Falls Trust Company to hold addi-
tional real estate in Holyoke.

An act providing for the consolida-
tion of the water and sewer com-
missions of Medford.

An act authorizing Springfield to
appropriate \$1500 for a reunion of
World War veterans to be held on
April 24, 1926.

An act allowing the Superior Court
to make rules in equity. The bill is
based on the first report of the
Judicial Council covering this sub-
ject.

An act providing for the appoint-
ment of county health officers in
Barnstable County.

Wildflower Cultivation Likely
Following Successful TestsAcid Makes Seeds Sprout More Easily, Girl Botanist
Shows in Research Under Fellowship From
Garden Club and Preservationists

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, March 23.—A wild
hollyhock seeds putting forth tiny
green leaves from pale sprouts in a
laboratory, represent successful ex-
periments being made here to learn to
cultivate wildflowers. If wild holly-
hocks, hardest of wildflowers to propa-
gate, can be grown in this manner
and the thinning woodlands can be
replenished with their native floral
tenants, believes Miss Harriet George
of Minneapolis, who is making the ex-
periment.

Miss George is working under a
fellowship from the Wild Flower
Preservation Society of Illinois and
the Lake Forest chapter of the Gar-
den Club of America. The University
of Chicago is co-operating through
its botany department, in which
Miss George is a graduate student.
This young botanist is an ardent
champion of the wild flowers and
is bent on making her studies
practical as soon as results are
gained.

In the future we may plant wild
flowers as we now plant garden seeds
and we can adopt policy perhaps
instead of saying "Don't pick," Miss
George said. "After we know the
facts, we hope to make them generally
known, so that men who sell seeds
can use them."

Wild flowers are difficult to propa-
gate because their seeds do not sprout
under ordinary conditions, she ex-
plained. Their seed coats are so hard
that necessary water and air often

fail to enter. She helps the seeds
sprout by taking off their coats.

"But it isn't easy to take off the
coats of seeds no bigger than a pin-
prick," she points out. A large seed,
that of the canna, for instance, can
be filed to give it a start, but what
can one do for a microscopic one?

"Treat it with concentrated acid,"
Miss George answers. The wild holly-
hock seed germinated in her labora-
tory was treated for two hours with
concentrated sulphuric acid, she said.
When it is known that in nature only
one in 10,000,000 seeds of that flower
germinate, the activity of the few
seeds in her care is the more remark-
able.

Because wild hollyhock seeds
so carefully sealed by nature, these
rare flowers have not been able to
spread by their own efforts, and
are now found only in one place on
the continent, an island in the
Kankakee River, Miss George ex-
plained. Yet she hopes to bring to
maturity the seeds now growing
under glass and perhaps start a sec-
ond area of wild hollyhocks.

While working on these tests, Miss
George has found a few varieties
that germinate comparatively easily.
They are the evening primrose, the
sullivantia (a saxifrage growing in
limestone ledges), the yucca and the
wild teasel. She advises people to
start at once with these varieties.
Miss George has been helped in her
work by co-operation from seed men
and others interested in her studies.

LEXINGTON TRAIN
LIST IS REDUCED

Compromise Plan Cuts Pres-
ent Service, but Not Dras-
tic as Original Plan

Edgar J. Rich, counsel for the
cities and towns served by the Lex-
ington branch of the Boston & Maine
Railroad, announced today at the
continued hearing before the Com-
mission on Public Utilities that a
compromise schedule had been
agreed upon which would materially
reduce the present service. He ex-
plained, however, that the new
schedule would be much greater
than the curtailed schedule which
the road proposed to make effective
on March 1.

At the last hearing on Feb. 15,
because of objections raised by Mr.
Rich that the road had not complied
with the law in the posting of
notices, the commission ruled that
the road would have to put in its
case again, and continued the hear-
ing until today. It was agreed by
both sides today to use the old
record, thus doing away with the
necessity of putting in the same evi-
dence.

Mr. Rich explained that the com-
promise schedule provides for the
abandonment of passenger service
on the Reformatory Branch. On the
Lexington branch, the service to
Cambridge is somewhat reduced,
and the service on the branch
between North Cambridge
and Somerville Junction is prac-
tically eliminated. The compromise
schedule is a round trip morning
and night from Boston to Bedford in
35 minutes.

The municipalities of Arlington,
Lexington and Bedford have agreed
on the compromise schedule, said
Mr. Rich, and the service on this
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and night from Boston to Bedford in
35 minutes.

Mr. Rich explained that the com-
promise schedule provides for the
abandonment of passenger service
on the Reformatory Branch. On the
Lexington branch, the service to
Cambridge is somewhat reduced,
and the service on the branch
between North Cambridge
and Somerville Junction is prac-
tically eliminated. The compromise
schedule is a round trip morning
and night from Boston to Bedford in
35 minutes.

At the last hearing on Feb. 15,
because of objections raised by Mr.
Rich that the road had not complied
with the law in the posting of
notices, the commission ruled that
the road would have to put in its
case again, and continued the hear-
ing until today. It was agreed by
both sides today to use the old
record, thus doing away with the
necessity of putting in the same evi-
dence.

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35 minutes.

swer ought not have placed Germany on its guard.

Sir Austen indicated that if the vote tonight on Mr. Lloyd George's motion to reduce the Foreign Office estimates were against the Government, he would resign.

Nationalists' Nonconfidence Vote Is Defeated in the Reichstag by Big Majority

BERLIN, March 23 (P)—The Reichstag today approved the Government's course at Geneva by a rising vote. It also rejected a Nationalist Party motion of no confidence in the Government and demanding withdrawal of the German application for membership in the League of Nations. The vote was 259 to 141.

Admiral von Tirpitz, making his maiden speech as a Nationalist Deputy, demanded that the Government withdraw its application for League membership, declaring that Germany's prestige throughout the world would thus be restored.

The former chief of the Admiralty was greeted with hisses from the Left side of the House. He read a carefully prepared speech in which he criticized the Government's foreign policy, and advocated an attitude toward the League similar to that taken by the United States, and referring to Mr. Houghton's reported talk with President Coolidge, declared that Germany was fully justified in adopting the same attitude toward the European powers as did America.

The outcome of the balloting was at no time in doubt, as not only the four governmental parties but also the Socialists had announced themselves in full accord with the Government's course and with Dr. Gustav Stresemann's speech upon his return from Geneva.

Leading British Public Men Agree League's Usefulness Has Not Been Affected

By Cable from Monitor Bureau LONDON, March 23.—H. A. L. Fisher, ex-Minister of Education in the Coalition Government in a statement to The Christian Science Monitor representative regarding the League of Nations future, said: "Despite the bad symptoms noted by Mr. Houghton, Europe is convalescent in spite of occasional relapses. The chief seat of its malady is the insecurity in France. Much good is hoped from the Locarno medicine, but time must be allowed for the full effects to manifest themselves. International feeling is stronger, more than ever. American co-operation, formal or informal on behalf of the establishment of a better international order would be always welcome and most valuable. The peoples of Europe long for a stable peace."

No Failure at Geneva P. J. Baker, an ex-team of the British Olympic games team of 1923, told the Monitor representative that "some people speak as if the League of Nations had a failure last week. Such language bespeaks a complete misconception of what occurred. The League had no failure, for it was never used. There was no single Council meeting on the admission of Germany; not one word will appear on its records on the subject. There was only one meeting of the Assembly, and that was convened by the announcement of the decision taken by a small group of powers, and unfortunately acquiesced in by other members of the Council."

"Every impartial observer present at that Assembly—the only occasion on which the League machinery came into play at all—is agreed that if it had been opened, not with this decision, but with the frank intention of securing the opinion of the League as a whole, a successful result would have been achieved."

International Understanding "Enemies of the League will no doubt endeavor to exploit what is undoubtedly a check to the progress

of the cause of good international understanding, but if they seek to use it to attack the League, they will only be displaying their ignorance of what took place."

Tom Shaw, ex-Minister of Labor in the MacDonald Ministry, in reply to the Monitor representative's inquiry, said: "The League of Nations has already shown over and over again that it has a function to perform. The Aland Islands, the Greco-Bulgarian and the Locarno questions are practical examples of its possibilities, not to speak of its economic work. I do not believe a return to the balance of power is inevitable, and the prophecy, though easy to make, is the policy of despair."

United States and Isolation "I believe there is sufficient reason left to prevent a policy which might easily lead to international suicide. As to the United States and isolation, there is sufficient proof that if balances of power again involve great wars, the United States will for the second time be dragged into the fray. I do not think the United States will permit Americans' property to be destroyed and American citizens to be killed, which is likely to happen again if another world war breaks out. It may be a pleasing thought that any given country can live unto itself, but it cannot be squared with modern conditions."

J. Robert Clynes, ex-Lord Privy Seal in a message to the Monitor said: "The experience of the League at Geneva was lamentable, but the statesmen who must work within the League better by experience, learn how to do the work. The League is the alternative to confusion and ruin, and I believe it will survive the shock suffered on the question of bringing Germany within it."

Whatever may be said about the League Council, there is no doubt that the League Assembly is still sound and vigorous. This opinion is expressed by Sir Anton Bertram, lately chief justice of Ceylon, who says that to pass from the secretariat to the Assembly at Geneva is like "going into the open air."

RAIDS REVIVED IN PALESTINE TERRITORY

By Special Cable JERUSALEM, March 23.—The renewal of fighting in the Lebanon is reviving raids in Palestine territory near the frontier, the Druses often not distinguishing or not heeding the boundary and using every opportunity to avenge the alleged Christian disloyalty to the Druse cause. Armed Christians also are not lying low, ambushing the Druse grazers in their vicinity and causing a revival of religious hatred and strife.

An incident typical of many skirmishes occurred last week, when 40 Druses ambushed Christian villagers, luring them into their strongholds and causing a revival of religious hatred and strife. An incident typical of many skirmishes occurred last week, when 40 Druses ambushed Christian villagers, luring them into their strongholds and causing a revival of religious hatred and strife.

LINCOLN "GAS" SALES CASE IS REOPENED

LINCOLN, Neb., March 23 (Special).—The Supreme Court has reopened the law suit brought by the Standard Oil Company of Nebraska against the city of Lincoln to enjoin its operation of a filling station at which gasoline and oil are sold at cost. The first trial recently was won by the city.

Without passing upon the question of whether there should be a rehearing, which includes the setting aside of the judgment originally indicated, the court entered an order asking that further argument be made at the session commencing April 19.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Lecture on "California the Beautiful and the Wonders of the Great Southwest," by Henry Warren Post, University Club, 279 Beacon Street, 8:15. Northeastern University Dinner, Copley Plaza, 8. Address by Dr. Paul Elmer More, meeting of Harvard Classical Club and Modern Language Conference, Common Room, Conant Hall, 8. Benefit, "The Legend of the Nile," by Boston B. Revolut and Protective Order of Elks at Mechanics Building, 8:15. Address by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh of Boston University, meeting of Foreign Missions Society, Tremont Street Methodist Church, 8. Public exhibition of prize drawings by Art Museum Home Study Class and paintings by students of Art Museum School, Exhibition Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., until April 2. Harvard Glee Club Concert, Wallace Woodworth, acting conductor, Sanders Theater, 8.

Jordan Hall—John Festyn Jenkins, baritone, 8:15. Theaters Castle Square—"Abie's Irish Rose," 8:15. Copley—"Outward Bound," 8:15. Hollis—"Seventh Heaven," 8:15. Keith—"Faudelle." Plymouth—William Hodge in "The House of the Dead," 8:15. Repertory—"Minkie," 8:15. Photographs Majestic—"The Big Parade," 2:15, 8:15. Colonial—"Ben Hur," 2:15, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW Music by "The Diamond Jubilee Entertainmenters," by students of Art Museum School, luncheon of Rotary Club of Boston, Boston City Club, 12:30. Address, "Why the Newspaper," by Edward E. Whiting, meeting of English Club of Boston University College of Practical Arts and Letters, 27 Garrison Street, 4:30.

These Questions Were Answered in

Yesterday's MONITOR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy. An International Daily Newspaper. Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Palm Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription prices, payable in advance, postage to all countries: One year, \$5.00; six months, \$2.50; three months, \$1.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5c. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

DIPLOMACY UNDER FIRE

(Continued from Page 1)

Mussolini with the utmost distrust. His utterances are taken very seriously in European capitals with the result that there are turmoil and thoughts of war all over Europe. He added that he desired this called to the attention of the Senate in view of the fact that it was about to begin deliberating on accepting the Italian war debt settlement.

No Pleasure for Mr. Borah Mr. Borah disclaimed getting any pleasure out of the present difficulties of the League of Nations. He doubted that any "irreconcilable" rejoiced at "the breakdown of the League." He declared that he had had an interview with Mr. Houghton and from it had come away convinced that the former was thoroughly familiar with the facts of conditions in European politics and that the information he had given the President did not exaggerate in the slightest the gravity of the situation as he was portrayed by the press to have portrayed it.

"I want to refer briefly to what now seems to be the trend of the discussion both here and in the press," Senator Borah asserted. "I realize of course that when one speaks who entertains the view that I do with reference to our relationship to the League and the Court, he speaks under a great handicap, because he is supposed to be antagonistic to the League even as a European institution. But I call attention to one phase of the matter which seems to misrepresent entirely the view of those who are sometimes called the irreconcilables. It is said in this morning's paper: 'It is realized here that enemies of America's participation in the World Court will seek to make capital out of the Houghton incident, if it may be called that.'"

"Further it is said: 'When the old irreconcilable element will break out in the Senate is not known, but the expectation is that it will get into action before this week is over. The debate on the Italian debt agreement scheduled to begin in the Senate tomorrow probably will furnish the opportunity to discuss conditions in Europe, with the sentiments attributed to Mr. Houghton brought out forcibly with the purpose of showing that there is a bad mess here from which this Government would do well to hold aloof.'"

No Ground for Rejoicing "I doubt if there is any irreconcilable who rejoices over the breakdown, if we may call it such, of the Locarno program. I doubt if there is any irreconcilable who rejoices particularly over the fact that the League as an European institution is having any difficulty or trouble. As an European institution we look upon it as we do all other institutions and find no pleasure in Europe's misfortunes."

"So far as I know, and I think I know the view pretty generally of those who are thus styled, we do not desire turmoil and strife and discord and hatred and the old regime any more than our friends do. We would have been as happy as the Locarno pact carried out, and the spirit of Locarno prevail. We were just as rejoiced as they when the Dawes plan went into operation and seemed to promise a better future."

"To say that we rejoice over those

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Showers this afternoon and probably tonight; Wednesday fair, little change in temperature; fresh to strong south, shifting to west wind.

Southern New England: Rain this afternoon and probably tonight; Wednesday fair, little change in temperature; fresh to strong south, shifting to west wind.

Northern New England: Rain tonight; Wednesday, little change in temperature; fresh to strong south, shifting to west wind.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	42	Memphis	48
Albany	42	Montreal	38
Boston	41	Nantucket	38
Buffalo	40	New Orleans	62
Calgary	40	New York	42
Chicago	38	Philadelphia	48
Denver	40	Portland, Me.	38
Des Moines	40	Portland, Ore.	48
Eastport	38	San Francisco	58
Galveston	60	St. Louis	48
Hatteras	54	St. Paul	22
Honolulu	74	Seattle	56
Jacksonville	64	Tampa	68
Kansas City	50	Washington	50
Los Angeles	64		

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 7:27 p. m. Wednesday, 7:48 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 6:29 p. m.

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conditions which seem to re-enthroned secret diplomacy and the old intrigue and the balance of power is to misrepresent our views. But I agree with those on both sides of the chamber who say that we are entitled to have the facts and to judge the situation actually according to the facts and not according to theory or to speculation or propaganda.

"I am sure Mr. Houghton gave the facts to the President and to the Secretary of State as he understands the facts to be; and if he erred, it was an error of judgment. I am of the opinion, too, from the brief interview I had with Mr. Houghton, that he is familiar with the facts, and insofar as the interview presented the facts which he gave did not differ from the facts or the gravity of the situation as portrayed by the London papers, by the papers in France, or by the papers in the United States."

"Everyone realizes that a serious situation has arisen and, as some of us believe—indeed, as some of the advocates and friends of the League believe—that the old regime in Europe, with its secret agreements and intrigue, is assuming power and control and direction again in European affairs. It is the old system under a new name."

A long debate ensued between Mr. Borah, Carter Glass, (D.) Senator from Virginia, and Mr. Lenrot on the subject of the recent meet at Geneva. Mr. Borah contended that a secret agreement before the meeting was held had caused its failure and charged that Brazil's action in blocking the consummation of the program, the gathering had been undertaken with the secret approval of some of the great powers. He declared that no word of criticism had been directed at Brazil by representatives of the great nations. This was refuted by Messrs. Glass and Lenrot, who stated that this not only had been done, but that "Mr. Chamberlain had in a very subtle way threatened Brazil for her action at Geneva."

ROSSI MAKES GRAVE CHARGES

Ex-Fascist Official Implies Benito Mussolini in Various Alleged Crimes

By Cable from Monitor Bureau LONDON, March 23.—Cesare Rossi, the ex-chief of the Fascist Press Bureau, who spent 18 months in prison as the suspected slayer of the Italian Socialist Deputy, Giacomo Matteotti, as the result of alleged false charges by the Mussolini group, summarized in the Daily Herald the reasons which led him to publish his grave accusations against Fascism. The summary included a list of 37 alleged threats of crimes of violence which Signor Rossi says he sent to the public prosecutor while in prison and is in part as follows:

"Order to destroy the printing machinery of the Socialist newspapers, Avanti and Giustizia; the drowning of Captain Giulietti by order of the director-general of police; an order to administer castor oil and to beat the admirers of D'Annunzio; a threat to shoot the Socialist leader, Signor Rossi, guilty of having been acquitted by the judicial authorities; an order to silence several extremists who gained access to the Milan Fascio; the breaking up of Signor Nitti's home; the massacres of Turin when 24 were slain; the public rejoicing by Benito Mussolini at the destruction of the Zerbini printing plant at Milan; Signor Mussolini's remark, 'I shall have 200,000 rifles of the militia to vote for us on April 7'; the insanity of Signor Mussolini for the organization of the Cheka; the close relation between Signor Mussolini and Dumlum, who is accused of having actually stabbed Matteotti, and Volpi, one of the abductors of the Socialist leader, all of whom are now on trial at Chiata, Italy," which Signor Rossi characterizes as a farce.

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PEACE MOVE MADE IN CHINA

Kuomintang Leaders Seek End to War and Urge Others to Follow Example

PEKING, March 23 (P)—The leaders of the Kuomintang, or national army, are crying for peace, giving as their reason a desire to save the country further bloodshed. Official declaration of the new policy was broadcast today, coupled with a plea for other belligerents to follow example.

The move is thought by foreign observers to be really due to exhaustion of supplies of munitions, and enemy victorious on all fronts. Seizure of the Russian steamer Oleg at Taku, with munitions destined for the Kuomintang forces, proved a severe blow at a critical moment. Threatened with an enveloping movement by the Shantung forces which menaced the communications between Tientsin and Peking, and outmaneuvered on the Lwanchow-Mukien Railway, with the possibility of Wu Pei-fu moving up from Honan province, the Kuomintang had had no other recourse but a hasty retreat while it was still possible.

The Kuomintang diplomatic headquarters here has been removed to Kalgan, and this is taken to forecast the evacuation of everything beyond the known pass.

There is said to be a plan to drop the designation Kuomintang in favor of Hsueichun, or Northwestern Army, for the purpose of disassociating the parent organization from its unwelcome associates, the second, third and fourth Kuomintang, which are largely disintegrated.

Thus far the retreat has been orderly, and there is little local indication of the striking developments except renewed interruption of the ordinary train service, which, it is announced, will not be resumed for a week.

NEW YORK ASSEMBLY PASSES TAX CUT BILL

ALBANY, N. Y., March 23 (P)—The Assembly has passed by a vote of 130 to 16, the Phelps Bill, calling for a 25 per cent reduction in state income tax returns, due April 15, and by a vote of 130 to 2, the Boutin Bill, providing for increase in income tax exemptions.

The Boutin Bill already has passed the Senate, but in slightly different form, so that, with a minor technical amendment made in the Lower House, it now returns to the Upper House for concurrence.

The Boutin measure provides for increasing exemptions from \$1000 to \$2500 for single persons and from \$2500 to \$3500 for married persons or heads of families.

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BI-PARTISAN TARIFF BOARD DEFENDED BY PROF. TAUSSIG

Testifying in Senate Investigation, the First Chairman Expresses Belief of Commission in Propriety of Private Conferences

WASHINGTON, March 23 (P)—The Senate's investigation of the Tariff Commission got under way today with a defense of the bi-partisan selection of its membership and discussion of the propriety of commissioners to hold private conferences with persons interested in commodities under consideration.

F. W. Taussig, Harvard professor and first chairman of the commission, who was appointed by President Wilson, was the first witness called. He declared the bi-partisan personnel satisfied the public.

Chairman Robinson questioned him as to private conferences with outside interests, and he gave it as his opinion that a member of the commission should be allowed to confer with anyone, but that the information gained should be submitted to the commission.

He asked to be excused from answering another question by the chairman as to whether it was "sound" to clothe the President with authority to raise or lower the tariff, declaring that was going into the field of politics

FRANCE IS UPSET BY RUMOR FROM WASHINGTON

Alleged Debts Negotiations
by M. Berenger Aroused
Indignation in Paris

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, March 23—No sooner has the uproar caused by the Washington report, which is regarded chiefly as an unjustified attack on France, subsided than disturbing news is received concerning the debt negotiations which it is alleged have been engaged in by Henry Berenger, Washington dispatches intimating that a settlement was in sight because M. Berenger had offered a larger amount than did Caillaux and had abandoned the safeguarding clause. This evidently refers to the clause limiting France's payments to its capacity to pay.

A denial was instantly given, for indignation manifested itself in popular as well as diplomatic quarters. Whatever has happened in Washington, it is evident that it is not on such a basis that discussions can usefully proceed. It is flatly asserted that it cannot be a question of offering more than was proposed by M. Caillaux, or of renouncing the standard which is implied by German payments.

France is perplexed. Indeed, the whole debt episode as now revived, is considered part of a formidable campaign against France, which is truly perplexed as well as angry that the conciliatory and sacrificing attitude of the past year should have left America unmoved, and even apparently increased the belief that it is selfish, militarist, Machiavellian and quarrelsome.

France unmistakably has a sense of being oppressed. It thinks there is a great anti-French conspiracy, in which England and America and probably Germany are in accord. Unfounded news about the debts is alleged to be designed to create a hostile atmosphere, for when American hopes are dashed, the reaction must turn against France. M. Berenger replaced Emile Deschamps on the nomination of Louis Loucheur, M. Loucheur's stay in the Finance Ministry was exceedingly brief. Any instructions sent to Washington must have been revised by Paul Doumer.

Parliament Has Last Word
Now Raoul Peret is acting as Finance Minister. It is asked what is the present state of the instructions it is Parliament which has the final word. Intransigent insists "rather than allow our representatives to improvise accords, with which we would not agree, it would be better clearly to establish ourselves on a fixed position which our representative must respect."

Before anything can be accomplished, it is urged that an exact inventory be drawn up. Hitherto the figures presented are taken for granted. But they need careful examination. For example when the loans were spent in America and the government took in war profits tax a large percentage, should not the proceeds of the tax be subtracted from the French debt. It would appear that instead of advancing toward a solution of the debt's problem, the movement is retrograding. When important journals write that France is ready to sign a recognition of its debt, but only for what is actually owing, it would seem that in taking one step forward, the negotiators have taken two steps backward.

M. BELIN TRANSMITS IMAGES BY RADIO

Remarkable Success Achieved
in New Experiments

By Special Cable
PARIS, March 23—A remarkable success in new experiments of the transmission of images by radio has been achieved by M. Belin, who has sent photographs, drawings and writings over a distance of 1500 kilometers in six minutes, between Paris and Vienna. The special interest which lies in these results is threefold.

First, the distance is regarded as extraordinary, although simpler transmission has already been effected between Europe and America. These earlier transmissions were long and costly.

The second point is swiftness, which surpasses anything previously done, although a radiophonic post of feeble power was used. It is asserted that photographic broadcasting becomes an inexpensive practical possibility, and that the system may soon be generalized.

Third, a notable fact is that what was sent was not merely black and white, but half tones.

Unquestionably great progress is registered and it is claimed by French savants that the experimental stage is rapidly being left behind.

MISSOURI BENEFITS BY HUMANE SOCIETY

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 23 (Special)—The Humane Society of Missouri, known as the third oldest in

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The United States, expects to have as result of a public appeal, \$30,000 annually for the next five years for the promotion of its work among children and dumb animals. The Missouri society was formed in 1870, the New York society being organized in 1886, and that in Boston in 1888, according to Douglas Robert, active leader of the Missouri organization and for many years its president.

The society's report for 1925 shows hundreds of instances of help given to needy animals, horses, dogs, cats and others. In addition, numerous cases involving children were handled. Two noted actors who have shown deep interest in humane work are lending their assistance to the society, Mrs. Miree Mattern Piske, and George Arliss.

Whatsoever has happened in Washington, it is evident that it is not on such a basis that discussions can usefully proceed. It is flatly asserted that it cannot be a question of offering more than was proposed by M. Caillaux, or of renouncing the standard which is implied by German payments.

France is perplexed. Indeed, the whole debt episode as now revived, is considered part of a formidable campaign against France, which is truly perplexed as well as angry that the conciliatory and sacrificing attitude of the past year should have left America unmoved, and even apparently increased the belief that it is selfish, militarist, Machiavellian and quarrelsome.

France unmistakably has a sense of being oppressed. It thinks there is a great anti-French conspiracy, in which England and America and probably Germany are in accord. Unfounded news about the debts is alleged to be designed to create a hostile atmosphere, for when American hopes are dashed, the reaction must turn against France. M. Berenger replaced Emile Deschamps on the nomination of Louis Loucheur, M. Loucheur's stay in the Finance Ministry was exceedingly brief. Any instructions sent to Washington must have been revised by Paul Doumer.

Parliament Has Last Word
Now Raoul Peret is acting as Finance Minister. It is asked what is the present state of the instructions it is Parliament which has the final word. Intransigent insists "rather than allow our representatives to improvise accords, with which we would not agree, it would be better clearly to establish ourselves on a fixed position which our representative must respect."

Before anything can be accomplished, it is urged that an exact inventory be drawn up. Hitherto the figures presented are taken for granted. But they need careful examination. For example when the loans were spent in America and the government took in war profits tax a large percentage, should not the proceeds of the tax be subtracted from the French debt. It would appear that instead of advancing toward a solution of the debt's problem, the movement is retrograding. When important journals write that France is ready to sign a recognition of its debt, but only for what is actually owing, it would seem that in taking one step forward, the negotiators have taken two steps backward.

M. BELIN TRANSMITS
IMAGES BY RADIO
Remarkable Success Achieved
in New Experiments
By Special Cable
PARIS, March 23—A remarkable success in new experiments of the transmission of images by radio has been achieved by M. Belin, who has sent photographs, drawings and writings over a distance of 1500 kilometers in six minutes, between Paris and Vienna. The special interest which lies in these results is threefold.

First, the distance is regarded as extraordinary, although simpler transmission has already been effected between Europe and America. These earlier transmissions were long and costly.

The second point is swiftness, which surpasses anything previously done, although a radiophonic post of feeble power was used. It is asserted that photographic broadcasting becomes an inexpensive practical possibility, and that the system may soon be generalized.

Third, a notable fact is that what was sent was not merely black and white, but half tones.

Unquestionably great progress is registered and it is claimed by French savants that the experimental stage is rapidly being left behind.

MISSOURI BENEFITS BY HUMANE SOCIETY

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 23 (Special)—The Humane Society of Missouri, known as the third oldest in

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FEDERAL AID FOR HOME OWNERS PROPOSED IN STANFIELD BILL

Government Loans at Low Interest Would Extend Credit
Now Given Industry and Agriculture to the Man Who
Doesn't Want to Live in an Apartment

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 22—To increase home ownership in America to the end that the United States may become a nation of freeholders rather than a nation of tenants, Robert N. Stanfield, (R.), Senator from Oregon, has introduced a bill

and is urging upon Congress the extending of credit facilities to prospective buyers and builders of homes. The credits and the machinery for financing them would be similar to credits extended to farmers through the Federal Land Banks and to commerce and industry through the Federal Reserve System.

Mr. Stanfield believes no other single legislative measure would do more to promote citizenship or carry so large a measure of contentment to diverse classes of people. The national home loan act, which is now before the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency would provide capital for the use of prospective home owners in long term and intermediate loans, based on a standard form of investment such as home loan mortgages.

Low Interest Rates
The interest rates would be low. In many cases more liberal than those now charged in some places. Mr. Stanfield asserts exorbitant barriers of high interests are in many instances preventing the ownership of homes. This proposal for far-reaching social reform is presented by the Oregon Senator, who has a reputation for being anything but radical.

He bases his policy on the presumption that the desire for home ownership should be encouraged by any government. By the federal farm loan system, he points out, agriculture has been relieved and provided with a channel through which it can secure long-term and intermediate time-loans with lower interest charges upon real estate and chattels. In the same way he proposes to create a national home loan bank system to provide machinery for financing residential property investment, and thereby bring the possibility of home ownership nearer to the door of every city dweller.

The bill would create in the Treasury Department a national home loan board, composed of the Secretary of the Treasury and four commissioners, named by the President, which would have power to organize and regulate national home loan banks, to make loans upon improved real estate, and issue and sell bonds and real estate mortgages.

Loans Up to 60 Per Cent
Loans would be authorized when secured by mortgages that are first liens on residential real estate occupied or to be occupied by the borrower. They would not exceed 60 per cent of the value of the land and improvements, in no case would exceed \$10,000.

Mr. Stanfield believes that interest could be granted at the rate of 5 to 6 per cent. The bill as written gives no exact figure. It will be regulated by the National Board and will be "as low as practicable." In no case may the interest be more than "2 per cent above the rate paid upon the last bonds issued and sold by the bank." Repayment of the loans would be within a definite period, depending on the size of the loan, not exceeding 10 years or under amortization (repayment of interest and principal) not less than five nor more than 15 years.

Making the way easier for citizens to obtain and pay for homes of their own is one of the biggest things the Government can do. Mr. Stanfield points out. It would be about the first recognition by Congress, he says, of the man in town, the man

close attention. Very long distance telephony also is complicated by the fact that at opposite points on the earth business hours do not coincide. Differences in language, too, are a commercial handicap.

Limitation of the number of conversations possible is one of the greatest difficulties in the way of commercial development. A long-distance telephone cable contains 1200 pairs of wires, over which many conversations can be carried on at the same time. Radio facilities have not passed the stage where more than one conversation can take place, automatically limiting the revenue and increasing the cost per conversation.

MEXICO AND AMERICAN
OIL MEN IN SESSION
MEXICO CITY, March 23 (P)—Conferences, which may prove to be of much importance, have begun here between the Mexican Government, represented by Luis Morales, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, and officials of various American oil companies operating in Mexico.

These officials came here from the United States as a special committee for the purpose of attempting to reach a satisfactory agreement on the regulations of the Petroleum Law.

Among the oil men are Chester S. Wayne of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, Harold Walker, Standard Oil Company of Indiana, and F. H. Wicket, Pan-American Petroleum Company.

POWER UNIT FOR INDIANA
CHICAGO, March 23 (P)—The world's greatest manufacturing of electric power will be built on the Lake Michigan shore on the Indiana side of the Illinois-Indiana state line, it was announced from the offices here of Samuel Insull.

who works in the factory, the shop, the store and the bank. This is the man who absorbs transportation and distribution costs, the man "who pays and pays and pays," and who is generally dismissed as the "ultimate consumer."

Arousing Public Discussion
Mr. Stanfield introduced a bill similar to the present one in the last days of the last Congress with the purpose of arousing public discussion on the matter and with no thought of pressing the bill at that time. The bill has now been reintroduced, and Mr. Stanfield is undertaking a campaign in its behalf. A somewhat similar bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives.

Exorbitant interest rates are frequently charged in some sections of the country to people who borrow money in order to achieve a home of their own," Mr. Stanfield says. One of the major purposes of the present proposal would be to eliminate all such unjust and excessive charges.

One of the most common practices is to force the borrower to carry interest upon the principal which he originally borrowed to the date of the last payment—although he is making monthly amortization payments; in other words, is paying back both the interest and a part of the principal every 30 days. Such unfair schemes cause borrowers to pay interest rates tantamount to 7 per cent or over. Although the United States is the richest nation in the world, the percentage of homeowners to tenants is constantly decreasing, Mr. Stanfield says.

BRITISH WILL STILL
SELECT GOVERNORS
Question of Appointment
Brought Up in Parliament
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 23—There is to be no limitation of choice in selecting governors for British Overseas dominions. This is the kernel of a reply the British Government sent to the representations it has received from the five Australian State premiers who have urged that Australian State governors should be Australian citizens. The British government holds that the ultimate decision in this matter rests with Australian opinion, but it is not yet convinced that such opinion is so pronounced as to preclude the probability of a subsequent demand for its reversal. For the present therefore the existing system is to continue.

C. M. S. Amery, Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs and the Dominions announced this in the House of Commons. The question raised affects one of the few remaining visible bonds connecting the great British Overseas Dominions with the little mother, England. The British view is that state governors in Australia being the King's representatives should stand outside local politics, and that this condition is best fulfilled at present by the British Government appointing whoever it considers the most suitable men.

RUSSIAN WOMEN MAKE
RADIO DISCOVERIES
LENINGRAD, Russia, March 23 (AP)—Discovery by women natural scientists of short electro-magnetic waves which it is claimed will revolutionize radio-telephony, radio-telegraphy and photography, is announced by Prof. Boris Weinberg of Leningrad University.

Maria Levitskaya, a physicist, discovered waves measuring less than four-tenths of a millimeter (.0157 of an inch), while similar waves, estimated to be only the 100th part of a millimeter in length, were discovered by Gligoleva Arcadieva.

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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

North Platte, Neb.
Special Correspondence
A MAN trailing along the Lincoln Highway, west of here, was carrying a rather heavy pack, and was evidently intent upon getting a ride, as many thousands of persons have the habit of doing since the automobile has taken the road.

Suddenly he stopped, dropped his load, and sat on his heel, with his hand in the dust. As the writer came up, he noted that the traveler, who would probably be designated as a tramp, was allowing a worm to creep up on his finger. Then, as he noticed a spectator, he smiled almost shamefacedly, and carried the caterpillar to the side of the highway, and allowed it to crawl from his finger to the leaf of a tall weed.

"He'd sure get flattened if I left him there," he said apologetically. I could not enter on my list of friends (Though graced with polished manners and fine sense. Yet wanting sensibility) the man Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.

FRANCIS AT NEW LOW
NEW YORK, March 23—French francs declined to \$9.6551, off \$9.0001 and a new low since 1924.

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wheeled her out of doors on a pretext of getting some sunshine. Around the house she was rolled, where she was greeted by a score of friends who had gathered. A large tablecloth was spread and bountifully covered with many delicious things. Each had brought a basket containing samples of culinary art.

Such a merry time! The laughter of the children mingled with the rest, and just the joy of living and breathing in the out of doors was a real treat, and, needless to say, brought much gladness and appreciation to the little lady, who felt that at last she had been on an "honest to goodness" picnic.

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CHICAGO'S DUNE COLONY LEASED

Indiana Agrees to Let the
Shacks of Cottagers Stay
for Seven Years

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 23—The future of Chicago's colony in Indiana, an outpost consisting of 102 small cottages perched like pigeon cotes in the moving contours of the dunes, has just been settled by a friendly agreement between the conservation department of Indiana and the Prairie Club of Chicago.

The State agrees to pay the Prairie Club \$28,000 and to give owners of the shacks a seven-year tenure. Judge Ninian Welch, president of the club, said. At the end of that period those of the cottages that have survived the dunes migrations will be bought by the State.

Confidence in the purpose of the neighbor state to preserve the dunes in their primitive beauty has led the Prairie Club to part gladly with its most cherished possession. Judge Welch said. The little cottages, most of them built in part, if not entirely, by the hands of their owners, form an unusual summer colony, each shack reflecting in some degree the individuality of its builder. Some of them are like the provincial house built upon the sands, and are not likely to outlast the seven-year tenure granted by the State. Others, built by those who understand the ways of moving dunes, are solid little homes and may serve a new purpose under State ownership.

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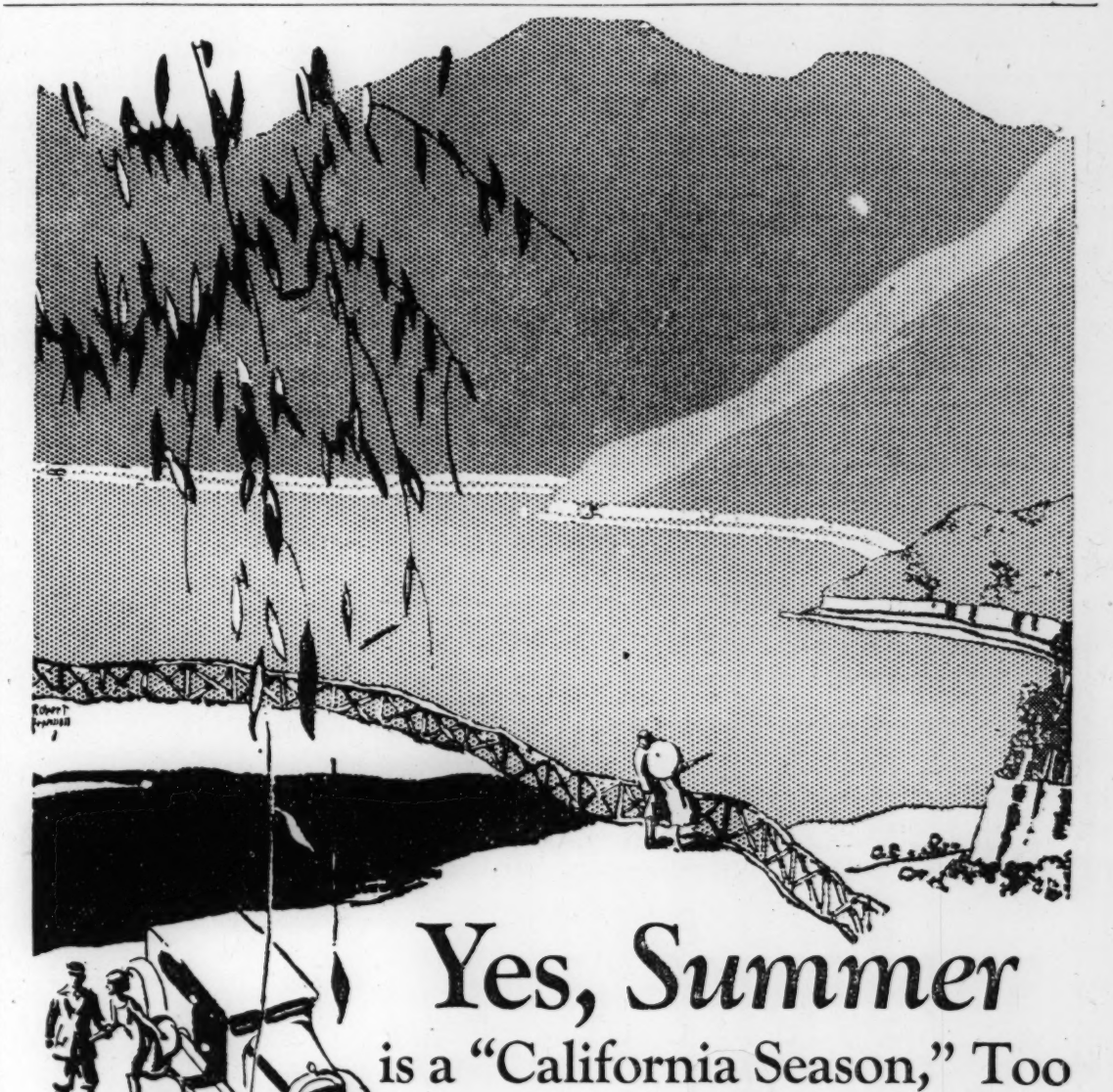
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Light overcoats are worn every evening. The sun shines every day. For 50 years the average mean temperature in summertime has been 69 degrees.

YOU perhaps have always wanted to see Southern California, land of strange beauty and unique appeal. Now, this year, join the scores of thousands who come in summertime to enjoy a climate which is cooler, more delightful, more refreshing for more whole days and nights consecutively throughout summer than any other section of the land that the United States Weather Bureau knows.

Its own official mean temperatures taken in Los Angeles for the past fifty years, added up and averaged, result in the following which may surprise you: 50 Junes, 66 degrees; 50 Julys, 70; 50 Augusts, 71; 50 Septembers, 69.

SPEED LIMITING DEVICES SOUGHT FOR MOTORCARS

Safety Conference Opinion Is Favorable to Automatic Control Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Sentiment in favor of a law that would require a limiting of the speeding capacity of automobiles by governors or other devices to a speed of about 40-miles was disclosed, as a result of an investigation in which about 500 chiefs of police participated, at the Second National Conference on Street and Highway Safety here.

Members of the police forces who spoke, favored more drastic sentences and fines, particularly in cases involving drunken drivers. The question of the manufacturers' responsibility was submitted to Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, chairman of the conference, by Fred W. Johnson, director of the Citizens' Safety Committee of Philadelphia, who advocated the establishment of a "Board of Safety Control" consisting of representatives of various automobile manufacturers.

"It is the right of every automobile owner and driver to assume with confidence that the machine he has purchased or is driving is mechanically safe in construction, design and equipment," Mr. Johnson's communication stated.

Need to Consider Safety
"It is a serious question whether manufacturers in the past have given adequate thought to the element of safety in the cars they have sold to the general public.

"Over a period of years our motor car manufacturers have stressed comfort, convenience, roominess, high speed, low 'gas' cost, beauty of design, luxurious fittings, low operating cost and durability. Little thought seems to have been given to the safety factor by itself.

"The situation is fortunate in that the interest of business is also the interest of humanity. There is no conflict. The manufacturer desires that his customer shall receive value for his money. . . For obvious reasons, then, it is distinctly to the advantage of the general public and to those interested in the manufacture and distribution of motor cars that these cars shall be so designed, constructed and equipped as to afford their users and the public at large the widest possible margin of safety."

Work of First Conference
Secretary Hoover said that the committees of the first conference had performed valuable pioneer work, and that their reports are in as great demand today as they were a year ago. "They have become a definite part of the literature which is guiding city and state officials throughout the United States in their efforts to bring about better conditions in their respective communities."

Speaking of the work of the committees, Mr. Hoover said that there had been placed before the conference a model motor vehicle code consisting of three suggested laws, which if adopted by all of the states will bring about uniformity of laws and regulations. I consider this to be perhaps the outstanding concrete accomplishment of the two years of work of the conference on street and highway safety.

"Acquisition of uniformity of motor vehicle laws is by no means sufficient. These laws cannot be considered to have any particular value simply because they are written on the statute books. They must be enforced. It seems to me therefore that a careful study of the report of the committee on enforcement is almost if not entirely as important as a careful study of the report of the committee on uniformity of laws and regulations.

Enforcement Necessary
"Without drastic enforcement, without certain and sure punishment for the willful violator of the law, without some method of court procedure by means of which the criminally reckless, the negligent and the incompetent can be kept from the use of the streets and highways by means of the operation of that law, the time which has been occupied in its drafting has been wasted.

"It seems to me that you can do no better than to lend your best efforts to persuading the courts, the police, and traffic officers generally throughout the country that except in those cases where there may be extenuating or unusual circumstances, they adopt procedures which will insure certain and drastic penalties for the deliberate violator of the traffic laws and the rights of others."

FARM BOOM SEEN IN NEW ENGLAND

(Continued from Page 1)

while all other sections of the United States recorded a decrease in farm population. Compared to the agricultural West, of course, New England farm production has been insignificant in value and volume. In Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Connecticut, there were altogether in 1920 only 156,564 farms, as compared to Iowa's 213,438 farms. Yet it is claimed that in addition to its big hay crop, grown pretty generally throughout New England, and the valuable potato

crop of Maine and the tobacco crop of Connecticut, the soil of New England, under proper fertilization, can be profitably planted, among other things, with alfalfa and corn. There is already a very considerable dairy farming industry in many of the old Yankee communities.

Another straw that shows how the agricultural wind is blowing in New England is the fact that its farmers are beginning to clamor for some of the attention which the Coolidge Administration and Congress are bestowing upon western agriculture. The other day the Lewiston (Me.) Sun said editorially:

"The President thinks something can be done for the farmers. But the farmers of Maine must not get the notion that farmers means eastern farmers. Oh, no! The farmers to be aided are out west farmers. Out west is where farmers have been more prosperous than anywhere else in the world. New England farmers must not expect the President to get help for them. On the contrary, when something is done for the farmers out west it will be at the expense of the rest of us; including the farmers of Maine."

SLAVERY SHOWN IN MANY LANDS

(Continued from Page 1)

that forced labor without remuneration should be definitely prohibited. He also insists on the need for a Labor charter for subject races. Finally he asks for the insertion of a clause providing for the appointment of a small committee to scrutinize, and if necessary publish, authentic information about slavery. Sir Frederick's contention is that the proposed convention should "not merely be the maximum which the least progressive state will consent to, but the minimum which the leading nations will demand." Yet such is the jealousy with which the prerogatives of national sovereignty are guarded that the states represented on the committee at Geneva were unable to agree on a common formula that would permit the police vessels of a friendly nation to violate the sanctity of territorial waters to detain vessels suspected of being engaged in the traffic in human beings.

Opposition to Forced Labor
The conditional and temporary acquiescence given in the convention to the use of forced labor for private profit is the first sanction accorded to this kind of labor in any interna-

slavery in every form "shall be brought about progressively and as soon as possible." The same applies to numerous other reprehensible practices grouped in the convention under the heading "domestic slavery and similar conditions."

No one will question the philanthropy and excellent motives of the politicians who drafted the proposed convention, but at the same time it is easy to understand Sir Frederick Lugard's anxiety about the efficacy of the instrument they have prepared. When it is realized that the number of human beings involved can scarcely be under 1,000,000, and is put by many authorities at a much higher figure, the need for making the convention a real charter of human liberties becomes all the more apparent.

New Method of Teaching Art Said to Class It in Three R's

Exhibit of First-Year Students of Anson K. Cross Attracts Attention—Elevator Man Wins First Prize—Easy as Reading, Says Inventor

Accurate drawing of all manner of objects in all manner of positions, and values of light and color are features of the exhibition of work of first year students of the Art Museum School and home study class conducted by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, which opened yesterday at the department of architecture of

and painting what electricity has done for lighting and power. Conspicuous among the exhibits is the work of Luther Gnanian, a member of the home-study class. Mr. Gnanian was awarded the \$500 prize offered by advanced students of Mr. Cross. Employed as an elevator operator in a downtown hotel, he had

From Running An Elevator to Doing This Is a Long Step



Memory Sketch by Luther Gnanian, of Russian Pilgrims in Jerusalem—Done in Less Than Two Hours.

REDEEMS RAILROAD SHARES
Japan redeemed March 20 in London by cash the \$762,000 yen outstanding of 104 1/2 per cent debentures of purchased railway companies (old Kansai Railway Company), which issue was sold in London in 1926.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 491 Boylston Street. This exhibition is given with special reference to a new method of instruction originating with Anson K. Cross, who has charge of the

had no instruction in drawing until he began the work of the home-study class, and has had no other. His first work in this class, the drawing of a chair, is shown by the side of his prize-winning paintings. Some of his sketches are from still life, some reminiscent of pastoral scenes in his home country of Armenia, and others are fanciful sketches of his own composition. With his \$500 Mr. Gnanian expects to continue his education in art.

Work of notable excellence and progress is shown by other students also. The outstanding feature of the exhibit, in fact, is the high quality of the work done by all the students.

Mr. Cross's method rests on vision training exercises in which the pupil corrects his own work by means of a drawing and painting glass. After five minutes' observation of the subject the drawing is made from memory on the glass which has been rendered opaque by means of a white slide. When the sketch is completed it is tested by withdrawing the slide and holding the clear glass between the eye and the object at such a distance that the drawing, if correct, will appear to cover the object. If it will not do this when the spirit level shows that the frame is held in a level position, the student instantly sees his mistakes. He corrects them by erasing the entire sketch and making a new one.

Angles and proportions also are tested by means of the glass, and color values by means of lenses inserted at the bottom, blotting out detail and revealing only the blurred effects of color. The only instruction given to first year students relates to vision and the use of the glass to de-

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termine what is correct vision. Consideration of technique, methods and finish are deferred until true vision for form, values and color is gained—usually in a few months.

The first year's full test of this method made in the school of the Museum of Fine Arts in connection with a longer test in the schools of Stoneham, Mass., seems conclusive evidence that any pupil who can complete a grammar school course can learn to draw from nature, and any high school graduate who sees color correctly can learn to paint from nature, says Mr. Cross.

Mr. Cross holds it a mistaken idea that any skill in drawing is proof of genius, any more than it is a proof of genius to read or write or do sums. He contends that drawing should be recognized as the fourth "R." Genius is another matter that will find its own level, and much quicker by means of the new method than the old, he says.

Artists who have examined the work hail it as a contribution to art. Robert Vonnoh, N. A., of New York City, says that not only the art student but the amateur should benefit by the method so that both layman and artist can ultimately understand each other and each appreciate the other's status. "Artists and educators need never worry that by any system we shall have too many artists," he says, "for most students ultimately gravitate into their proper channels of activity according to their natural ability." He does believe that proper understanding will give impetus to art. A movement has been started to secure an endowment fund for the home study class. The exhibit will be open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. through April 3.

AUSTRALIA AND ENGLAND SPEAK BY WIRELESS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau LONDON, March 23.—E. J. Simmonds of Gerrard's Cross, one of Great Britain's leading radio experimenters on short waves informs The Christian Science Monitor representative that he has spoken by wireless telephony to J. Macgurnan of Sydney, an Australian amateur. Mr. Simmonds transmitted on 45.3 meters with 90 watts.

In order to make the test a searching one, he sent barometric readings, including decimals, and Mr. Macgurnan repeated the whole message by Morse without error, stating that every word came through clearly on a loudspeaker. This is the first time short-wave, low-power telephony has been successfully accomplished between England and Australia.

CALIFORNIA FREIGHT LOADINGS INCREASING

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17 (Staff Correspondence).—Pacific coast business is on the upgrade, so George A. Leithner, district manager of the American Railway Association for the Pacific coast region, reports to the quarterly meeting of the transportation advisory board convening here. During the first nine weeks of 1926 the total revenue freight loaded in the Pacific coast area, 80 per cent of which is of California origin, amounted to 263,345 cars, an increase of 10,304 cars, compared to the same period a year ago.

Representatives of more than 40 committees detailing the car requirements for the next three months submitted their analyses based upon a thorough study of crop conditions and manufacturing output.



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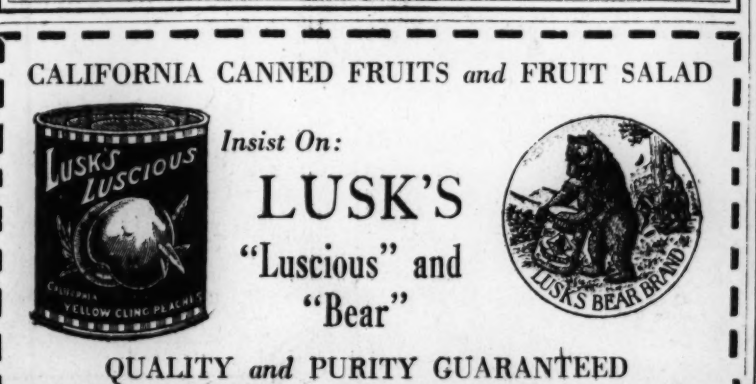
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MEDICAL ASSOCIATION AVOIDS SPECIFIC VIVISECTION REPLY

So Declares John S. Codman of Anti-Vivisection Society in Making Public Correspondence in Which, He Says, Medical Group Fails to Answer His Questions

John S. Codman, vice-president of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society, today made public recent correspondence with the American Medical Association in which he inquired into several instances of human vivisection and asked the medical organization to state its position on the subject. Mr. Codman said that to date he had received no answers to his questions.

In his letter of Jan. 22, Mr. Codman stated that the "Defense of Research Pamphlet XXVI," an official document of the American Medical Association, "in its defense of certain procedures with human beings, puts the American Medical Association on record as a defender of human vivisection, the term 'human vivisection' being defined as covering every experiment upon a living human being for any other purpose than his individual benefit, or unless it is made with the full and intelligent consent of the person who is experimented upon."

The letter also points out that, on the other hand, an editorial entitled "The Right and Wrong of Making Experiments on Human Beings," appearing in the Nov. 4, 1915, issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association warns against tests made on human beings not intended directly for the benefit of the person involved.

Direct Question Asked
In view of these statements, Mr. Codman asked the following question in his letter: "Does the association still stand behind the 'Defense of Research Pamphlet XXVI' as one of its official documents, or is the association now ready to repudiate said pamphlet in view of the quoted editorial statements in the Journal of the American Medical Association?"

Mr. Codman also pointed out that in the Nov. 4, 1916, issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, Dr. W. W. Keen characterized certain experiments on human beings by Dr. Udo J. Wile of the University of Michigan as "wholly unjustifiable," and that Dr. Keen added: "Hence, I wish to register here my condemnation of Dr. Wile's experiments and a protest against any similar experiments in the future."

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Similar questions were asked with respect to Dr. M. Hines Roberts whose experiments were described in the issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association of Aug. 15, 1925.

The reply, dated Jan. 29, to Mr. Codman's letter was from Morris Fishbein, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, and read as follows:

"I regret that it is impossible for us to answer the questionnaire issued by you under date of Jan. 22. The views of the American Medical Association on the problem of animal experimentation have been fully expounded in the Journal and in our periodical for the public, Hygeia."

On Feb. 15 Mr. Codman addressed a letter to Dr. Fishbein in which he said: "You state that our questions in regard to the problem of animal experimentation upon human beings cannot be answered because the association's views on the problem of animal experimentation have been fully expounded in the Journal and in Hygeia. We fail to understand the relevancy of this statement and would urge you to refer the matter to the officers of the association so that the association can have the opportunity to make an adequate and intelligible reply, if so desired."

Mr. Codman said today that thus far no reply has been received.

POLAR AIRPLANE NAMED

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—The airplane to which Commander Byrd hopes to reach the North Pole during the flight for which he will sail from New York early in April will be named the Josephine Ford in honor of the three-year-old daughter of Edsel Ford, one of the sponsors of the flight.

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DEMOCRATS OF MAINE GATHER

State Issues Are Expected to Play Most Important Part in Convention

PORTLAND, Me., March 23 (AP)—Delegates from all parts of Maine were gathered here today for the Democratic state convention to be held tomorrow. Party leaders expected that 1500 delegates would be present and that state issues as usual would play the most important part in the convention proceedings.

The state committee has invited Mayor Ernest L. McLean of Augusta, the only candidate at present for the Democratic nomination for Governor in the June primaries, to meet with it tonight.

Principal planks in the platform to be submitted to the convention will be discussed at this meeting. These will include prohibition and hydroelectric power export, banned under a law adopted in 1909 when Bert M. Fernald, United States Senator from Maine was Governor.

During the convention it is expected that the names of the Democratic candidates for Congress will become known. The Maine delegation in Congress now is solidly Republican.

Charles M. Starbird of Auburn, selected by the state committee as temporary chairman, will give the opening address at the convention. He is one of the youngest members of the party chosen for the temporary chairmanship. He was graduated from Bates College here, where he won honors in debating and went to England with the Bates team that first met Oxford.

William A. Oldfield, Representative in Congress from Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic National Congressional Committee and party whip in the House, will be the principal speaker at the convention.

Maine Republicans to Hear United States Senator Fess

AUGUSTA, Me., March 23 (AP)—Daniel F. Field of Phillips, chairman of the Republican State Committee, last night announced that the speakers outside the State who would address the Republican state convention, which will be held at Portland, April 6, would be Simeon D. Fess, United States Senator of Ohio, and Mrs. James E. Tillinghast, of Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. Field, who has just returned from a trip to Washington, also announced that he and the members of the Maine delegation in Congress had agreed that one of the points to stress in the platform to be adopted at the convention is a complete inforcement of the administration of President Coolidge with special reference to economy and tax reform.

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RADIO TONIGHT

Tomorrow's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 6

Evening Features

FOR TUESDAY, MARCH 23
ATLANTIC STATION, N. Y. (201 Meters)
CNRA, Moncton, N. B. (201 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Bedtime stories, Aunt Ida.
8:00 p. m.—Juvenile program under direction of Prof. C. M. Wright.
8:30 p. m.—Studio program by Moncton artists.
10:45 p. m.—CNRA orchestra.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280 Meters)
4 p. m.—From Metropolitan Theater, incidental music and business news.
6:30 p. m.—The "Reckless Lady," featuring Belle Bennett and Lois Moran.
8:30 p. m.—Live stock and meat report.
8:45 p. m.—The "Shinners," conducted by Clyde McArdle.
9:30 p. m.—Dinner dance, Morey dance orchestra.
10:45 p. m.—News and weather.
11:30 p. m.—New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station farm bureau federation, president Merrimack County Farmers' Exchange and former member of New Hampshire Legislature and board of agriculture.
7:45 p. m.—Why I joined the Boston Motor Club, W. L. Crocker and Thomas W. Murray.
8:30 p. m.—The Radiant ensemble.
9:15 p. m.—Polish night program, auspices Republican Club of Massachusetts; introduction by Hon. Elen S. Draper, president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (248 Meters)
4:30 p. m.—Joe Herlihy's Collegians.
6:45 p. m.—Stock market and business news.
8:30 p. m.—Joe Herlihy's Collegians.
9:15 p. m.—The "Reckless Lady," featuring Belle Bennett and Lois Moran.
10:45 p. m.—Live stock and meat report.
10:55 p. m.—The "Shinners," conducted by Clyde McArdle.
11:30 p. m.—Dinner dance, Morey dance orchestra.
12:45 p. m.—News and weather.
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8:30 p. m.—Joe Herlihy's Collegians.
9:15 p. m.—The "Reckless Lady," featuring Belle Bennett and Lois Moran.
10:45 p. m.—Live stock and meat report.
10:55 p. m.—The "Shinners," conducted by Clyde McArdle.
11:30 p. m.—Dinner dance, Morey dance orchestra.
12:45 p. m.—News and weather.
1:30 p. m.—New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station farm bureau federation, president Merrimack County Farmers' Exchange and former member of New Hampshire Legislature and board of agriculture.
7:45 p. m.—Why I joined the Boston Motor Club, W. L. Crocker and Thomas W. Murray.
8:30 p. m.—The Radiant ensemble.
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State's Largest Town a Place of Homes and Shaded Avenues

While long tiers of apartment houses are massed on Beacon Street and Commonwealth Avenue, there are rolling hills dotted with shaded trees, spacious houses surrounded by broad green lawns, shown in the accompanying aerial view, that tell why Brookline is justly famed as a residential section, as well as being the State's largest town.

The grounds and buildings of the Brookline High School may be seen at the lower left of the picture; a more congested corner of Brookline occupying the foreground. The entire center foreground is taken up by the Blake estate and the horseshoe-shaped Briggs Road playground with Washington Street, winding diagonally down across the picture between them and on toward Brookline Village.

Beacon Street runs almost straight across the front of the picture. Commonwealth Avenue describes an arc above it, and beyond these are Cambridge Street and Brighton Avenue.

Harvard Avenue runs up at the right of the picture, below which Winchester Street crosses diagonally to Commonwealth Avenue.

Two high hills are plainly discernible: Aspinwall Hill at the left beyond the High School, clearly marked by the circular roads about it; and Corey Hill in the center beyond Beacon Street. A number of other hills may with difficulty be distinguished from the surrounding views of Boston and the surrounding country may be obtained.

At upper left may be seen the large block of Washington Heights apartments where Commonwealth Avenue runs out of the picture, and beyond these towers the Gothic spire of the Perkins Institute in Watertown on the Charles River. The long building in the upper center represent the red roofs of the Watertown Arsenal gleaming in the sunlight.

Flashes of the Charles River may be seen in front of it as it winds along and out of the picture to the upper right; the tracks of the New York Central Railroad nearly parallel it.

The hill at the upper right, covered with a dark grove of trees, is the Mount Auburn Cemetery; once a favorite walk for Harvard students in the days of Emerson and Thoreau. Beyond these trees is Fresh Pond in Cambridge, and in front are the congested sections of Allston and Brighton.

Across the Charles River lies Cambridge on the right of the picture, Watertown to the left, while in the distant haze are Belmont and Arlington.

\$43,858,351 BUDGET FOR CITY IS SIGNED

Has 'Close Call' in Council, but Mayor Finally Wins

Formal approval and signature by Mayor Nichols today made effective as of Jan. 1 the Boston municipal budget for 1926, as the City Council by a vote of 13 to 8 yesterday passed the appropriation ordinance carrying a total of \$43,858,351.

As passed by the City Council and approved by the Mayor today, but \$11,000 reduction was made by the Council committee on appropriations.

The cuts recommended by the committee and approved later by the majority vote of the 21 councilmen were as follows: Printing and binding of public documents, reduction of \$5000, from \$45,000 to \$40,000; water bills, reduction of \$6000 by omitting of complicated preparation of bills where use of water did not exceed fixed minimum; item for preparation cut from \$10,000 to \$9000 in public works department; item for mailing and postage cut from \$9800 to \$4800 in collecting department.

Councilman Parkman asked the council to take more time in studying the budget.

Final reading was given to two \$1,000,000 orders for making new highways and for new sewers.

At Boston Playhouses

"Seventh Heaven"

Hollis Street Theater—"Seventh Heaven," a play in three acts, by Austin Strong. Staged and presented by John Golden. The cast: Paul... John W. Ransome... James Newcombe... Arlette... Grace Menken... Diane... Anne Forrest... Richard Carlyle... Vere Chevill... AG. H. Post... Louis D'Arcy... Lamp... Lane... Joseph...

Seldom does a play receive a better performance than its second presentation than it received on its first visit to Boston. But "Seventh Heaven," as presented last evening at the Hollis Street Theater, was even more strongly acted than when this justly popular play was presented for a brief engagement last fall at the Tremont Theater.

Anne Forrest, in particular, has depicted her characterization of Diane, making the pathos of her long silences of suffering while trying to rise out of the slums of Paris, and while waiting bravely for the return from the war of Chico, the romantic street cleaner who helped her to rise, Miss Forrest acts the part so imaginatively now that she makes the audience see with her into the background of Diane's emotional stress. Few eyes were not moist with sympathy last evening in the last act as Miss Forrest, like another Penelope, showed Diane clinging with fierce quietness to her faith that Chico would return.

Louis D'Arcy renewed the fine impression he made on the previous evening in his vivid characterization of Chico. His warm voice, with its endless variety of shading is a pleasure to hear, and his physical likeness, rivaling that of Douglas Fair-

banks, is a delight. Charles Gotthold as Brissac is another who is giving a deepened performance of his part. It is his sheer skill that has built up conviction in the dramatic scenes of the last act. Mr. Post as the mellow priest, Grace Menken as Diane's cruel sister, John W. Ransome as a Dickens-like taxi-driver who helped save Paris, and all the rest of the cast improved upon the good effect of their work in this play last fall.

B. F. Keith's

Seldom has a violin virtuoso received such applause as B. F. Keith's as did Ducl de Kerekjarto last night when he played classical numbers, including Sarasate's "Song of the Nightingale," Paganini's "Dance of the Witches," and a Hungarian Rhapsody. His playing was exquisite. His thanks for the greeting accorded his playing, spoken in broken English, caused a smile among the audience, which the audience administered a rebuke to the titters by giving the violinist rounds of applause at the conclusion of his next number. Con Colleano does acrobatic feats on the wire, without pole or umbrella, with an ease and agility that would put to shame many who do the same feats on the floor. Sylvia Clark, a comedienne, returns with old favorites in patter and song. Wally Sharples has an entertaining company with him in his revue, "Smile Awhile." Edward Healy and Allan Cross have a number of songs familiar to vaudeville habitués; the Oxford Trio play basketball on bicycles; Moran and Wiser have fun with the audience tossing straw hats; Ed Janis offers a dancing act and Edward Levan and Joseph Doris open the bill with songs.

Boston Stage Notes

Reginald Denny, who is fast becoming a leading film favorite, has the star role this week at the Keith-Albee Boston Theater in the screen version of the popular farce, "What Happened to Jones." The vaudeville bill includes the Sabini's in a novel musical and comedy sketch, Frank Hunter and company in a comic skit called "Moving," Revel and Doreen in songs and dances, and a number of songs in eccentric comedy. There is also organ and orchestral music and short news and comic motion picture reels.

Holdover attractions at Boston theaters include William Hodge in his newest and most amusing play, "The Judge's Husband," at the Plymouth; "The Big Parade," epic film romance of the World War, at the Majestic; "Ben-Hur," screen version of the popular novel of biblical times, at the Colonial; "Minick," American domestic comedy, at the Repertory; "Able's Irish Rose," farce of Irish-Jewish asperities and amenities, at the Castle Square.

"Outward Bound" is being played twice today at the Copley Theater. Tomorrow evening, with E. E. Clive in a central role, the resident company will appear in a new play by Ian Hay, for the first time on any stage, called "False Pretences."

FIDDLERS RECEIVE LEWISTON GREETING

J. Scott Skinner and John Wiseman Honored

LEWISTON, Me., March 23 (AP)—Thousands of people gathered in Union Square to greet the two famous fiddlers, J. Scott Skinner of Aberdeen, Scotland, and John Wiseman of Bantry, Ireland, who arrived here on an interurban car from Portland at 8:35 last night, to take part in the world-wide fiddlers' contest to be held at the Lewiston Armory the week of April 5.

The two fiddlers were escorted to the Dewitt Hotel, where they were given a reception and banquet. The speakers included Mayor R. J. Wiseman of Lewiston and Mayor Fred R. Walton of Auburn.

PORTLAND, Me., March 23 (AP)—J. Scott Skinner of Aberdeen, Scotland, and John Wiseman of Bantry, Ireland, were tendered a hearty reception on their arrival here last night on route to Lewiston.

Irish and Scottish airs were played by a band as the visitors' train arrived. Separate receptions, including dancing, speaking and entertainment programs, were held.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS TO SING IN FESTIVAL

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 23 (Special)—One thousand high school students will sing in the Springfield Musical Festival, May 15, for the first time in the history of the organization. Training of the students will be conducted under the general direction of John F. Ahern, director of music in the schools. Admission of the students into participation in the festival will serve to stimulate musical interest in the schools, as well as to expand the field of the festival, Mr. Ahern explains.

Development of Great Forest by State Proposed in Vermont

State Forester Recommends the Appropriation of \$35,000 a Year for the Next Ten Years for Purchase of 100,000 Acres of Idle Land

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 23 (Special)—Asserting that the State should set a good example to private owners, Robert M. Ross, Vermont State forester, recommends that the State appropriate \$35,000 a year for the next 10 years for the purchase and development of forestry land.

Mr. Ross says the State has a million acres of idle forest land. Most of this can be bought today for less than \$5 an acre and it is estimated that under proper methods of reforestation it will be worth at least \$300 an acre 50 years from now. It is called idle land because it is not now growing trees of good commercial species. Practically all of it is worthless for agricultural purposes.

"Inasmuch as forestry plays a very important economic part in the life of nations, the subject is one of public concern," says the state forester. "It cannot be left entirely to the individual or corporation to solve. We have too long done this, with the result that our vast stretches of virgin timber have been wastefully cut, leaving in their wake an interior tree growth or no forest growth at all."

Mr. Ross proposes that the State shall obtain at least 100,000 acres of state forests, believing that these forests would repay the investment, plus a fair rate of interest. He expresses the wish that some of the enthusiasm now being displayed by the people for highway improvement might be turned also into a forestry program. "Roads must be built and maintained through thousands of acres of forest land in Vermont," he says. "It is good business for the State to remain idle at their present low value."

Why shouldn't the State of Vermont purchase them and apply forestry methods? It appears to me that Vermont might well expend each year for the purchase of state forests an amount at least equal to one mile of improved highway."

Photograph by Charles G. Snyder

E. E. CLIVE
Manager of the Copley Theater, Who Appears in the Leading Role of "False Pretences" Tomorrow Evening.

BUS CONTROL NOW AN ISSUE IN CONGRESS

Cummins-Parker Bill to Use State Commissions as Federal Agencies

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 23.—Regulation of interstate motorbus traffic, a new phase of the transportation problem, promises to loom large in the Congressional program for railroad and general transportation. Hundreds of railroads and public utility executives were present before the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee as hearings opened on the Cummins-Parker bill for regulation of interstate commerce by motor vehicles operating on public highways.

The question of how much control over the fast-growing bus service shall be given to the Interstate Commerce Commission and how much shall be left to state bodies presents a difficult problem to Congress.

"Essentially Local" Problem
The hearings before the Senate committee are expected to last for some time as numerous state and railroad officials desire to be heard. The Cummins bill, as drawn up on recommendations of members of the National Association of Railroad and Public Utilities Commissioners, and bodies they thought that so far as possible regulations should be carried on through existing state and local commissions functioning as federal agencies for purposes of administration. The right of appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission in cases of conflict is given to applicants for licenses to operate motorbuses.

The first witness, John A. Benton, general counsel of the National Association of Railroad and Public Utilities Commissioners, told the committee that this system represents the most economical and efficient method of regulation for motorbuses, guarantees the states primary control over the "essentially local" problem of motor vehicles, and prevents overloading of the Interstate Commerce Commission with additional duties.

"Is not this proposition a step toward decentralization," Simeon D. Fess (R., Senator from Ohio, wanted to know. Mr. Benton believed it was, but insisted that local authority over the new system of transportation is better than "long distance" federal control.

Need for Legislation
He emphasized the point that applicants for licenses are guaranteed the right of appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission and that the commission also is given authority to grant licenses where state laws do not permit local bodies to act in interstate cases. That body is also, under the provisions of the bill, to promulgate uniform accounting systems to be used by all motor carriers.

The need for legislation in the direction of motor bus regulation at the present session of Congress was emphasized by Mr. Benton, who said that the decision of the Supreme Court in the Duke case ended the exercise of power by state authorities so far as restriction of operation of motor vehicles in interstate commerce was concerned.

He pointed out that the bill provides for utilizing existing state bodies as federal agencies, that such regulatory commissions already exist in every state but Delaware.

GARAGE PROTESTED BY STUDENTS' UNION

Joins St. Stephens Street Home Owners in Plea

Following protests by representatives of the Boston Students' Union, the Church of the Messiah, A. A. Sutherland of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, lessees and owners of apartment houses and other realty proprietors, the Boston Board of Street Commissioners is considering today the petition for the Opera Garage, Inc., to permit to erect a 250-car public garage with a 2000-gallon well for gasoline at 127 St. Stephen Street, Back Bay.

Harold F. Reed appeared at the hearing yesterday as attorney for the petitioner. He argued that parking conditions were such in St. Stephen Street that a public garage of adequate capacity would be a convenience and accommodation to St. Stephen Street residents. Real estate firms and some property owners sent to the commission letters favoring the project.

Representatives of the students' union argued that the installation of a large public garage would destroy the street as a locality appealing to students and those seeking quiet city residential conditions.

TRAFFIC LAWS STUDY ASKED OF LEGISLATURE

James F. Cavanaugh, formerly state senator, representing the Boston Motor Club, appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee today in favor of a resolve providing for a special commission to study what changes in the laws are necessary to promote the expeditious trial and disposition of violations of local traffic laws and ordinances and minor violations of the motor vehicle laws.

This resolve is based on several bills, including the measure of the motor club for the establishment of traffic bureaus throughout the State to handle minor violations of the automobile laws. The special commission would consist of the chief justice of the municipal court of Boston, the commissioner of public safety and the Registrar of Motor Vehicles. There was no opposition.

LECTURE ON CALIFORNIA

An illustrated lecture on "California the Beautiful and the Wonders of the Great Southwest," will be given by Henry Warren Poor at the University Club this evening at 8 o'clock. Dinner will be served at 6 o'clock. Bowen Tufts is chairman of the University Club Entertainment Committee.

DUAL CENTENNIAL TO BE CELEBRATED

Two Lowell Masonic Bodies to Unite in Observances

LOWELL, Mass., March 23 (Special).—A Masonic event of more than passing interest will be held here May 9 and 10 when the dual centennial of Mr. Horeb Royal Arch Chapter and Ahasuerus Council Regional and Select Masters will be celebrated.

On Sunday, May 9, both bodies will assemble at the Temple and proceed to St. Anne's Episcopal Church where appropriate services will be conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Appleton Grannis. It was in this church that the Council was instituted 100 years ago.

On Monday, May 10, in the afternoon there will be a reception in the Masonic Temple to grand officers of the chapter followed by services to be announced later. Both the Chapter and the Council will sponsor a concert in the Lowell Memorial Auditorium at 8 p. m., and there will be dancing.

The following grand officers will attend: Clarence M. Dunbar, Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island; Arthur D. Prince, Grand Master of the Grand Council of Massachusetts; Harry G. Pollard, Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Massachusetts; and J. Albert Blake, General Grand High Priest of the General Grand Royal Arch Chapter of the United States.

HONORS ANNOUNCED AT BATES COLLEGE

LEWISTON, Me., March 23 (Special).—Commencement honors were announced at Bates College today as follows: Languages—Beatrice C. McGrath, Lewiston; Ethel M. Manning, Auburn; Ruth A. Southwick, Lewiston; Paul J. Gray, Lewiston; John L. Miller, Wollaston, Mass.; Russell C. C. Tucker, Phillips, Maine; E. L. Greene, Turner; Ada M. Mandelstam, Lewiston; Gwendolen Purinton, Auburn; John P. Davis, Washington, D. C.; James A. Howell, Chelsea, Mass.; Harry A. Smith, Winchester, Mass. Natural science—Wilma E. Carr, Waterbury; Ellen P. Parker, Augusta; Eleanor C. Sturges, Portland; Iwao Matsunaga, Portland; City, Harold H. Walker, Portland; Byron F. Wilcox, Putnam, Conn. Miss Manning, Mr. Tucker and Mr. Wilcox have additional honors in philosophy and languages.

WORLD ISSUES STUDY IN HIGH SCHOOLS URGED

AMHERST, Mass., March 23 (AP).—A plea for revision of the high school curriculum so as to acquaint pupils with international problems that have arisen since the World War was voiced today by Prof. Harold O. Rugg of Teachers' College, New York, speaking before 400 delegates at the annual state conference of junior and senior high school principals and deans of girls.

He urged the inclusion of the history of industry and the study of problems of contemporary life, speaking on "Education and the New Citizenship." The conference was held at Massachusetts Agricultural College and continued three days.

BRILLIANT LUNAR HALO SEEN

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 23 (AP).—An unusually brilliant display of a lunar halo or ring about the moon, which was seen in Rhode Island last night. The circle was perfect in form about the moon, having a radius of about 22 degrees. The local weather bureau declared the circle was caused by high, thin clouds surrounding the area of the moon.

Profession of Home Making Called Nation's Greatest

20,000,000 Home Makers in Country Form Greatest Industry and Group of Purchasing Agents, Women's Republican Club Members Told

As teachers are trained "on the job" and business men and women have opportunity to take professional courses at the same time that they are pursuing their business, so the housewife and mother should be able to train herself for her "job" at the same time that she is performing it, was the consensus at the symposium on "Home Making, the Greatest Profession," at the Women's Republican Club this afternoon.

Mrs. Schuyler F. Herron, director of the home information bureau of the Eastern States Agricultural and Industrial League, conducted the symposium which closed a series of six round-table discussions on the home and social status of the family. One was on the child in the family, another on the youth in the family and a third on educational factors such as motion pictures and Sunday supplements.

A group of 200,000,000
In opening the discussion Mrs. Herron stated that with more than 20,000,000 women in the United States engaged in home making, it becomes the greatest industry in the country, with the housewives forming the largest group of purchasing agents. The census of 1920 showed that \$72,000,000,000 had been placed in the Nation's pay envelopes, and that of this, \$52,000,000,000 had been spent by women in the maintenance of the home. Let women come to their job usually wholly or, at most, inadequately prepared.

Presented in such figures, the need for training for the job of housewifery was apparent, she said. This should improve, dignity and make more interesting the work of the housewife, for the greater good of the individual members of the family, and for the Nation as a whole. For in the end it was the home that had the greatest influence on the various industries and activities of the Nation.

The proper conduct of the home in all its relations, economic, industrial and ethical, would be a mighty factor in correcting many of the evils under which the country is laboring at the present time, she said. Its great strength would be in the direction of prevention rather than cure. Public opinion along this line should be aroused, she declared.

Household Art Schools
The subject was discussed from three angles. Miss Anna A. Kloss, assistant in the vocational teaching department of the Massachusetts Department of Education, told of the extension of household art schools, departments and classes throughout the State in which girls and young women receive more or less adequate training in the rudiments of housekeeping and home making. While necessarily limited, the work is becoming more and more practical and at the same time broader, she said.

BOSTON'S TRADE SPREAD SOUGHT

New Centers Needed Away From Congested Areas Is View of Charles L. Carr

Urging that Boston business should spread out and seek new centers apart from the congested downtown district, Charles L. Carr, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission and dissenting member of the commission which recommended construction of a loop highway in downtown Boston, told the Legislature's Committee on Municipal Finance and Metropolitan Affairs late yesterday that such expansion is one answer to problems of congestion.

At the final public hearing of the committee, late yesterday afternoon, Mr. Carr explained his views regarding the future development of Boston. "The solution advocated by the committee which recommends a loop highway," he said, "encourages building within about two square miles of the area of the city, whereas I would encourage and if necessary force building to spread out and develop around new centers."

"If we establish this loop and if expectations are realized, so that property is built up along the loop, then in a few years we are going to have the same problem of congestion to grapple with that we have now, but in an intensified form," Mr. Carr expressed it as his opinion that buildings along the loop would not be of a very substantial or valuable nature, and he believed that many of the "new" buildings along street widenings are merely false fronts.

Congestion may be lessened, Mr. Carr said, by stringent regulations and by the establishment of parking places near terminals of the Boston Elevated Railway at suburban points. Cars might even be forbidden from certain highly congested downtown districts, Mr. Carr said, and with other similar regulations the problem could be made appreciably simpler.

Just before the committee adjourned, Martin Lomasney, North End political leader, addressed them and pleaded that the homes and shops of people in his district should not be condemned for the highway. Instead, he reviewed a plan proposed by him before the committee last week, which involved a crossing of Boston and Maine freight yards, and the widening of certain existing streets.

Bentley W. Warren, attorney for State Street financial interests, testified to a general approval of the loop highway plan, on foot. "I am of the opinion that more consideration be given the pedestrian. Thousands in the financial district go from office building to office building, to the post office, the City Hall, the banks, the Custom House, the courts, on foot. I am of the opinion that lanes of traffic bisect business districts and seriously retard free communication on foot. He advocated construction of wide sidewalks and large "safety zones" in the middle of streets.

DALLAS LORE SHARP EXTENDS HIS COURSE

Dallas Lore Sharp, widely known lecturer and essayist, will give an additional lecture in the series which was to have ended last week, when, on next Saturday noon, he speaks for the seventh time at Jacob Sleeper Hall, Boston University, 638 Boylston Street, under auspices of the college and extension course division of the university. Professor Sharp's subject during the series has been "The Writer." He gives the additional lecture on request of the large group that has attended the previous one.

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Induction of B. U. President on May 15 Is to Be Radiocast

Entire Ceremony at Symphony Hall Can Be Heard by Radio Audience—Believed to Be First Event of Its Kind on Air

A vast radio audience throughout New England and the East will have what is said to be the first opportunity to hear a university president inaugurated on May 15 when Station WGBZ will radiocast Dr. Daniel L. Marsh's induction into the presidency of Boston University.

Dr. Marsh will be inaugurated in Symphony Hall beginning at 10:30 a. m. Saturday, May 15. At that time Prof. John P. Marshall, former symphony orchestra organist, will begin the first strains of the processional march on the Symphony organ, as the visiting dignitaries march into the hall.

Following the academic procession there will be an invocation, John L. Bates, formerly Governor of Massachusetts, will present the university seal to Dr. Marsh, and speak briefly, the university men's glee club of 100 voices will sing twice, and Dr. Marsh will deliver his inaugural address.

More than 100 college presidents and delegates representing as many colleges and universities will be present. With the Boston University trustees, they will form in Horticultural Hall and march in academic procession into Symphony Hall. The deans and faculties will follow. Representative groups from the student body, the public, learned societies and other fields and organizations will also attend.

Following the inauguration there will be a luncheon at Hotel Somerset at which William M. Warren, dean of the university College of Liberal Arts will preside. Half a dozen leading educators will make brief addresses. Present at the luncheon will be the visiting university heads, the delegates, and the trustees of the university.

The diversity of goods shown and the atmosphere of activity that pervades the armory are both in the tradition of frontier trading posts. But in addition to this, the name is historically suggestive, for the first settlement of Quincy was made in 1625 when Captain Wollaston landed and established a trading post on the shores of what is now Merrymount.

Forty-four exhibitors, including 13 industrial plants, had exhibits, and William M. Edmonston, chairman of the committee on space, announced last week that the hall had been oversold. Today every available corner was occupied by an array of cranes and other finished products or steps in the manufacture thereof. In one booth a man was at work making a wicker chair, at another chemists were demonstrating the various tests to which oils are submitted before they are distributed for sale; shoe repairing and diamond mounting were demonstrated in near-by booths.

All Business Represented
The list of merchants and manufacturers represented at the "Trading Post" is virtually a roster of Quincy's business, and according to Forrest I. Neal, executive chairman and treasurer, the success of the exposition is attributable to the whole-hearted co-operation of the community. The executive committee followed: Forrest I. Neal, chairman and treasurer; John F. Scott, secretary and entertainment; Alfred H. Remick, advertising; Robert E. Foy, schools and industrial exhibits; Chester I. Campbell, guests and reception; William Edmonston, space and tickets; Oscar L. Stevens, decorations and publicity; and George White, safety and booth regulations.

Tonight has been designated as Governor's Night, and Wellington Wells, president of the Massachusetts Senate, will bring Governor Fuller's message to the "Trading Post." He will be accompanied by Walter Shuebruk, State Senator. Prices totaling in value more than \$3000, will be distributed as the exposition progresses. The last of these to be announced will be received from Louis Frothingham (R.), Representative from the fourth district, on Monday. He presented a copy of his recent biographical study of President Coolidge, autographed by the President. The work of pupils of the Quincy schools is being exhibited, and it is probable that this book will be awarded to the school which is adjudged the winner.

Baby Parades a Feature
The first of the daily baby parades was a feature of this afternoon's program. Other districts will be represented in the parade of tomorrow and Thursday. Other features of the three day exhibition include popular contests, style shows and military maneuvers.

Women's clubs and organizations of the city, under the leadership of the Quincy City Federation, Mrs. Boyd F. Bowles, president, will cooperate with the Quincy Chamber of Commerce and will assist at the exposition by receiving informally and registering all visiting clubwomen who attend during the afternoons. Tea will be served from 3 to 5 o'clock by the Home-Making School.

EDUCATORS TO MEET IN "INLAND EMPIRE"

EUGENE, Ore., March 17 (Special Correspondence).—The University of Oregon will make a distinct contribution to the Inland Empire Education Association meeting to be held in Spokane, Wash., April 7 to 9. It was announced.

Dr. H. D. Sheldon, dean of the school of business administration and a member of the administrative committee of the university, who is leaving for Eugene tomorrow, will be the Oregon delegates. This meeting is expected to be one of the largest gatherings of educators held on the Pacific coast this year.

TO HEAR ABOUT LAUNDRIES

The modern power laundry, industrial safety, and the housewife's responsibility in the matter, will be discussed at the March luncheon of the Massachusetts Council of Women to be held next Friday at the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts. Frank E. Morris, an insurance man, is to speak on industrial safety, with special reference to laundries, and F. W. Davis, president of a large local laundry, will give an illustrated talk on the modern power laundry. Mrs. Salde Lipner Shulman, chairman of the legislative committee, will give a brief report on legislative measures in which the council is interested.

JAPANESE SCHOOLS WIN

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23 (AP).—The United States circuit court of appeals has upheld the decision of the Hawaiian courts in granting a temporary restraining order against the operation of the Territorial Foreign Language School Act. These schools are mostly Japanese and their teachers must pass certain tests as to their native country and their Americanism and the Americanism of the pupils.

	1925	1926	1927
Passenger cars	1,515,616	1,515,616	1,515,616
Commercial cars	2,816	12,310	2,439
Trailers	1	241	34
Motor cycles	335	1,875	1,058
Motorcycle dealers	1	1	2
Vanadium	1	1	2
1	1	1	2
1,388	7,269	2,299	8,387
12,168	49,867	11,423	42,617
1,444	9,068	2,878	10,511
Total fees	\$203,278	\$7,164,828	\$432,584

QUINCY OPENS 'TRADING POST'

Forty-Four Exhibitors at 1926 "Home-Makers' Mecca" in State Armory

QUINCY, March 23 (Special).—The 1926 "Trading Post and Home-Makers' Mecca" opened this afternoon in the State Armory with an attendance which vindicated the predictions of its sponsors that it would outshine its predecessors in size and popularity.

The name selected is singularly apt in the case of Quincy's exposition.

Quincy Committee Head

tion. The diversity of goods shown and the atmosphere of activity that pervades the armory are both in the tradition of frontier trading posts. But in addition to this, the name is historically suggestive, for the first settlement of Quincy was made in 1625 when Captain Wollaston landed and established a trading post on the shores of what is now Merrymount.

CONFEREES NAMED ON DISARMAMENT

Mr. Gibson to Head American Delegation to Geneva

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, March 23.—Authoritative announcement is made that the American delegation to the preparatory conference on disarmament on May 17 in Geneva will be headed by Hugh Gibson, American Minister to Switzerland, who will be assisted by Allen W. Dulles, chief of the near eastern affairs division of the State Department.

The navy will be represented by Admirals Henry P. Jones and Andrew T. Long of the navy general board, while the army will send Brig.-Gen. Harry A. Smith, assistant chief of staff of the war plans division. Maj.-Gen. Dennis E. Nolan of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Maj. Gen. Charles G. Bonaparte, chief of the army's disarmament committee, are mentioned as one who may also attend in behalf of the army. The delegation is scheduled to sail on April 30.

This conference, as its title signifies, is not the disarmament conference, but merely a preliminary conference to settle, if possible, upon the agenda, the definitions, and numerous other questions relative to scope and procedure for the main conference to be held later. The problems at this earlier meeting, therefore, will be of formidable proportions.

At the very start it must be determined whether either the British plan of limiting peace-time armaments or the French desire to take into account potential war strengths of the various countries and then allow disarmament in inverse ratio to these potential strengths can be taken as a basis.

In regard to land armament, the United States position has been, it is said, that this is primarily a European problem, and so, although desiring disarmament, it is not willing to take the lead in formulating any fixed program on this subject.

Regarding the question of naval disarmament the United States, it is explained, is vitally interested for three reasons. The first is said to be the desire to disarmament is desirable in the interests of peace. The second, the desire to effect economies so that money will be put into productive instead of destructive undertakings, and the third, that unless there is limitation of naval armaments the United States will soon be hopelessly outclassed due to the collapse of the shipbuilding industry in this country since the Armistice.

CARPENTERS WIN WAGE INCREASES

Provisions wherein members of the Carpenters' District Council will receive wage increases were contained in an agreement, reached yesterday at a meeting between representatives of the Building Trades Employers' Association and the Carpenters' District Council. The largest increase was awarded to outside carpenters who will receive a 15-cent advance, making the total hourly wage \$1.25.

Shop and mill workers will receive a 10-cent increase giving them a total hourly wage of \$1.19. Outside carpenters and pile drivers will receive a 15-cent increase which will bring their hourly rate up to \$1.15. A further general increase of 2½ cents an hour was agreed upon to become effective on April 1, 1927. The wage rates will affect approximately 10,000 carpenters. The new contract extends over a period of two years.

SNOW IN FEBRUARY CUT CAR LICENSING

Less Than Half Registered
Than Same Year Ago

Due to the heavy weather of February, registrations of motor vehicles for that month in Massachusetts were less than half the total for the same month of 1925. Just 14,432 passenger and commercial cars were registered as compared with 40,333 in February a year ago.

For the three months to Feb. 28, 42,344 passenger cars and trucks were licensed, compared with 410,283 in the same three months of the previous fiscal year.

Fees collected by the Registry of Motor Vehicles for the three months amounted to \$7,164,828, or roughly, \$2,500,000 under the total for the entire 1925 year. Of course, the higher registration fees now in effect are reflected herein. For the February quarter of 1925 fees amounted to \$4,833,039.

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COLORADO RAILROADS ENTER BUS BUSINESS

47 Holders of Permits Operate 1681 Miles of Lines

DENVER, Colo., March 16 (Special Correspondence).—The railroad companies are going into the motorbus transportation business in Colorado.

According to records on file with the Colorado Public Utilities Commission, 47 holders of passenger and freight-line permits are operating motorbuses over 1681 miles of improved highways.

The Denver and Interurban Railway Company, operating electric trains between Denver, Boulder and intermediate points, has led the way by instituting bus service between the two cities, paralleling its own rails. The Denver & Rio Grande Western and the Colorado & Southern roads have on file an application to operate busses between Denver and Pueblo, passing through Colorado Springs, under the name "The Denver-Colorado Springs-Pueblo Motor Way, Inc."

COURT MAY GET GARAGE PETITION

Mr. Whiteside Hints Action in the Park Square Case

Intimation that the garage permit case now being tried before George C. Butler, state marshal in which interests connected with the Paine Furniture Company, seeking to erect a garage in Park Square are opposed by the Park Square Real Estate Trust, may go to the Supreme Court, was given today by Alexander Whiteside, counsel for those desiring to erect the garage.

The hearing, which had been the longest in the history of the fire marshal department, started as a result of the granting of a permit by the Boston Street Commissioners to the St. James Building Corporation and the Shearer Real Estate Trust. Appeal to the fire marshal was made by Amory Eliot of the Park Square Real Estate Trust. It has been maintained by the appellants that the erection of a garage would seriously injure the development of the Park Square district.

At today's hearing Mr. Whiteside filed a document with the marshal in which he reserved his right to appeal to the court in the event that the marshal should decide based on any feature of the case other than the question of fire hazard.

In his argument concluding his side of the case, Mr. Whiteside called attention to the pending sale of the Park Square Building now owned by the Real Estate Trust to other interests. Previous to this argument Mr. Whiteside had questioned J. Sumner Draper, of the trust, about the matter and Mr. Draper admitted that negotiations are in progress.

The appellants, Mr. Whiteside contended, are not sincere in their declaration that the primary purpose in opposing the garage relates to the damage it might do in the development of the district.

MUSIC

Symphony Concert

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, gave the fourth concert of its Monday series in Symphony Hall last night, with Ferdinand Motte-Lacroix as soloist and this program: Beethoven—Symphony No. 8 in F major; Franck—Symphony Variations for piano and orchestra; Wagner—"Prelude and Liebestod" from "Tristan and Isolde"; Ravel—"Orchestral" Fragments from "Daphnis et Chloé"; Ballet in one act (Scott Suite).

Mr. Motte-Lacroix, who joined the faculty of the New England Conservatory of Music last year, was appearing for the first time with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. His playing in the Franck established him as a serious musician. No one bent on mere personal display would have chosen this work, and the performance was in keeping with the music. The solo part was played with mastery, but made an integral part of the concert as a whole. In this interpretation Mr. Koussevitzky played a similarly self-effacing role. The orchestral score was read with deep feeling for its significance and with full appreciation of its relation to the piano part. If there was a shortcoming in the performance as a whole, it was a lack of the full-blooded rhythmic vitality which "makes" this piece. Doubtless a little more time devoted to the ensemble playing would have added this last touch.

Would that Mr. Koussevitzky had shown as much deference to Wagner as he did to César Franck and to Mr. Motte-Lacroix. Wagner's mature scores are distinguished above all else for their tight weaving, for the composer's sense of a sea of sound composed of countless contributory streams. Separate them into individual rivulets, point out each little trickle while diverting attention from the others, and when all is finished you may have had a lesson in leading motives, but you've missed seeing the ocean. Last night "individual interpretation" ran riot. The opening measures were wrung dry of emotion. Individual themes were underlined in one chisel and another, in Ford Hall last evening. The club represents 50 Greater Boston churches having a total membership of 50,000. Drawn up by a committee who had investigated conditions at the prison, the resolution received but one dissenting vote.

CONGRESSIONALISTS ADVISE NEW PRISON

Immediate legislative action looking toward a new, modern state prison to take the place of the present Charlestown Prison was called for in a resolution passed by the Boston Congressional Club meeting in Ford Hall last evening. The club represents 50 Greater Boston churches having a total membership of 50,000. Drawn up by a committee who had investigated conditions at the prison, the resolution received but one dissenting vote.

The Rev. Seelye K. Tompkins of the Central Church, Boston, a member of the committee, stated that the prison was taken care of as effectively as circumstances permitted but was utterly unsanitary and inadequate. The cells had not been remodeled or improved since 1894, he said, and that with accommodations for 800 the prison was housing 350 prisoners.

The investigating committee included the Rev. Clarence W. Dunham, pastor of the Pilgrim Church, Dorchester; the Rev. Seelye K. Tompkins, the

ICE HAMPERS FINNISH TRADE

Exports to America Delayed
—Government to Establish Air Mail Line

HELSINGFORS, Finland, March 5 (Special Correspondence)—The inhibition of two tours a week on the Abo-Stockholm Steamship Line is causing the Finnish exporters a good deal of anxiety as they fear a loss of prestige among the American buyers. An unusually severe winter has nearly closed the waterways to Sweden and to Russia from Finland since before Christmas. The ice-breakers on hand have not always been strong enough to open the way for the steamers, with a result that besides the great danger to which the boats were subjected, the mails and cargoes often have been delayed from days to weeks. The ice is so thick in Åland Sea that from 10 to 15 steamers have been waiting there for help from the ice-breaker that they may proceed to Finland.

ENLARGED BRIDGE OR UNDERSEA TUBE IS PROPOSED FOR VENICE

Contrary to Ancient Tradition, Inhabitants See Need of
Expedition Connections With Mainland—"Splendid
Isolation" No Longer Appreciated

ROME, March 15 (Special Correspondence)—According to the laws and statutes of ancient Venice, all citizens suspected of conspiring to join the island-city to the mainland by means of bridges, dykes or other artificial devices, were proclaimed traitors to their country. For the Queen of the Adriatic was proud and jealous of her "splendid isolation." If the laws enacted by the ancient Doges were still in force, the whole population of Venice would be liable to impeachment under the charge of treason, for never as at the present moment has public opinion run so high on the subject. There is practically unanimous feeling as to the urgent necessity of facilitating the communications of this city with the mainland, but where people disagree is on the question of whether the bridge built by the Austrians 80 years ago, a heavy brick affair spanning four kilometers of lagoon as far as Marghera, should be further enlarged so as to allow of greater traffic, or whether a tube should be dug right underneath the intervening stretch of shallow sea to the mainland.

Both Plans Have Support
Both plans have enthusiastic supporters. Those who are in favor of a development of the already existing bridge point out that its solid brick arches, 222 in number, have stood the wear and tear of nearly a century, despite the fact that it carries two railway lines, overburdened with heavy traffic.

Venice has to depend almost exclusively on the mainland for supplies, and as the growing population is permanently increased by a fluctuating population of visitors from all parts of the world, the problem of swift and easy communication is becoming more urgent. The approximate number of visitors to Venice may be gauged by the fact that last year they spent 200,000,000 lire there.

The upholders of the bridge scheme, represented by two engineers, Emmer and Cosen-Cagli, propose to enlarge the already existing construction from a nine-meter to a 24-meter span, thus adding a tramway line, a motor road, a bicycle track and a pavement for pedestrians. Twenty meters from the bridge a deep canal would be dug in the shallow lagoon, opening up a passage for heavily laden barges and steamers. Motorcars, however, would be required to leave their passengers on arrival at the terminus and to turn back, as the soil of Venice cannot be desecrated by such up-to-date modes of locomotion. Horses will also be taboo, only the bronze horses of Saint Mark's being allowed.

80,000,000 Lire for Bridge Project
The cost of enlarging the already existing bridge would not be very

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As the American paper factories and newspapers are depending more and more upon Finnish wood pulp cellulose and paper, it is felt that a week or so delay might cause dissatisfaction among the American dealers. As from 80 to 90 per cent of Finland's total export is products of wood, this would mean a loss to the country. Appeal has been made to the Finnish Government by the export industries, who have expressed their gratitude for the energy and alertness of the Minister of Commerce in his efforts for the safety of exports in a dangerous situation.

As mail to Sweden and to the continent has been hindered from one to three days all through the winter, owing to the difficulty of the steamers in making their way through the ice, air traffic between Abo and Stockholm begins this month on the initiative of the Finnish postal authorities. The plan is that machines, equipped with skis in case they need to descend upon the ice, will leave Abo three times a week, arriving in Stockholm two and a half hours later and returning to Abo the same day. One-motor Junker machines will be used.

considerable, as money goes now, for it would only amount to 80,000,000 lire, and might be completed in two or three years.

On the other hand, there are serious arguments in favor of the underground railway, which would start from the Lido and emerge at Marghera, diving underneath the Laguna and the Canalazzo. There would be two intermittent stations at the Giardinetto Reale and at San Marco. The tube would be built of concrete half a meter thick, and the whole distance would be covered in 81 minutes by trains following each other at three minute intervals, while it now takes over an hour to go from Venice to Marghera.

The author of this project is Signor Salvadori, who is, strangely enough, an antiquarian by profession, but whose plans have received the sanction and approval of government architects and engineers. An expert, Signor Bassetti, technical adviser to the Milan municipality, calculates that the whole cost will not exceed 130,000,000 lire, which will certainly be covered in a very short time.

When the plan to enlarge the bridge was submitted in 1924, Premier Mussolini said: "So long as I remain at the head of the Government, this project will not materialize."

Should the under-sea tunnel be built, it would be the first of its kind in the world, preceding by many years and perhaps decades the long-talked-of channel tunnel.

INLAND TOWNS SUPPORT BOATS

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, March 12—The realization by the inland towns of England that, although they are not directly on the sea, their interests are inextricably linked with the seaports is shown by the custom which many of them have of buying lifeboats. The city of Nottingham although always a strong supporter of the national lifeboat service which in Great Britain is maintained through voluntary contributions has now raised a special fund of more than £5000 for the purchase of a motor lifeboat. The craft will be called the City of Nottingham and will be stationed at Folkestone, Birmingham, Northamptonshire, and Westmoreland are now raising similar funds, while Manchester, Winchester, and Oldham already have boats at various places on the coast.

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The Quaintness That Is Barrie Felt Again in Revisiting Thrums

In Spite of Invasion of Factory and Motor Car, Echoes
of Past Are Still Heard by Those With Ears to Hear

EVERYONE who visits Thrums—the little town of Kierriemuir which hides itself behind the hills near the east coast of Scotland—climbs the Brae, that rises as it were from the hollow of a cup, to see the cottage which Barrie has made famous. It consists of a but and a ben, with a tiny garden in front, and its garret window com-

loom, and he can enlighten you on an interesting transition. Men were weavers in the old days, and a beautifully designed cloth or, seamless shirt was a triumph of execution. Women took up the yoke when steam provided the power, and the click of the shuttle quickened and grew insistent with the volume.

Through his mind's eye the man



The Cottage in Kierriemuir Around Which Barrie Wrote "A Window in Thrums."

minds a view of the world as if through a telescope. So like neighboring houses is this humble dwelling that you are apt to miss it as you pass in a char-a-banc over the rutted road, unless you are on the alert.

Natives of Kierriemuir

But you do not trust to the view from a char-a-banc. Rather do you get off at the square, and leave it to "shank's naggy" to carry you back to "The Window in Thrums." It is idle to enter the cottage and expect to find the interior tally exactly with Barrie's description. Barrie was never inside its rooms. Yet he set upon the house as the scene of his story because of its quaint look and its fine situation, and although its thatched roof has given way to slate, the whitewashed walls are still there. Nor did his characters—Jess, Leebie and Hendry—have living counterparts.

The lovable qualities of Jess, he confessed, he got from his mother, and the sad ending of the son, Jimmie, who went to London and did not return until too late, he allowed to stand against the protestations of publishers, even though it was to dog his own thoughts. Yet, there are men in Thrums not unlike his Tammas Haggart and Sneaky Hobart. Is not the postman, who asks you to wait until he gets the "sweet out o' moorh" before he answers you, and who sees the promise of a good day in clouds, a humorist? Of the veteran, leaning heavily on a walking stick as he tells an acquaintance the latest news, a bellman?

Beginning of Prosperity

Over there on the Common, a stone's throw from the house at the top of the Brae; the man you see sitting on a public seat gazing at the burn below, or at the mill past which it winds, probably recalls the period in Thrums history which was decisive. For the hand loom clung to Thrums long after it gave up battle elsewhere against the power

scattered, rude dwellings so inspiring to the beholder.

The Kailyard School

It is to Thrums that one must look for what is best in modern Scottish story-telling. For it was there the Kailyard School—as the imitators of Barrie came to be known—had its genesis. Before Barrie wrote his idylls there seemed to be a blight on everything Scottish. Indeed, he had difficulty in finding a publisher. But once his tales met the public gaze, the demand grew for stories in the Scottish dialect, with the result that there sprang up a crop of writers who flourished in his path. His success spurred Ian MacLaren and S. R. Crockett, not to mention a host of lesser lights, to take up the pen; and MacLaren's "Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush" alone is be-

lieved to have run into 500,000 copies. Outside the interest shown in Barrie's "Window in Thrums," scarcely anything is done in Kierriemuir to exploit the achievements of its famous native son. His long residence in London and infrequent visits to the north may account for that. To ask for the birthplace of Barrie is to puzzle many of its residents, but everybody knows the cottage at the top of the Brae, for that was the cottage where Thrums started its literary career.

SCILLY ISLES HAVE NEW SHIPS

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 12—An item in the London papers appears to dispose of the old legend that the people of the Scilly Isles live by taking in each other's washing. A new steamship costing £25,000, subscribed by the 1700 inhabitants of the islands, has started operations between Scilly and Penzance. It makes the trip in three hours and can carry 400 passengers and 50 tons of flowers. The islands are the great source of production for a large part of the cut flowers sold in England, being located exactly in the warm Gulf Stream and having a climate almost ideally designed for the year-round cultivation of blossoms of all sorts.

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The bulk of the lavender so distributed came from Mitcham, then a typical sleepy English country village. Thus even at that far distant time the public began to associate the name "Mitcham" with lavender which was the finest that Mother Earth produced.
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NORWAY PLANS TRUST CONTROL

Lower House Passes Measure
Designed to Prevent
Unfair Monopolies

OSLO, Norway, March 5 (Special Correspondence)—A bill for the control of trusts and cartels has been passed in the Odelsting, the Norwegian lower chamber, and will shortly come up for final treatment in the Lagting which constitutes the Norwegian upper chamber. The law is considered a very drastic one.

Although there is no trust formation in Norway that can in any respect compare with those of some other countries, a movement has been existent since the nineties toward forming trusts to regulate competition. Class unions were more closely united and new ones established, and country-wide unions were organized in several industries. The Norwegian Union of Industries and the Merchants' Guild created very strong organizations in 1919.

In 1916 a Royal Commission was appointed to consider the question of legislation against trusts and cartels. The commission submitted its report in 1921, and upon the evidence collected by that commission the present bill has been framed. The Odelsting, however, has subjected it to important amendments.

It was decided in the Odelsting that a controlling office for monopolies and combines will be established with a controlling council in the shape of a court of appeal. The head of the office is not to have a seat in the council. The controlling council can demand that the following types of business should be reported to the controlling office:

1. Combines of business men, provided they have made or intend to make obligatory provisions on inquiries aiming at the regulation of price, production or sales conditions of essential importance to the Norwegian market.

2. Agreements for the same purpose.

3. Business men who in their activity exert essential influence upon the prices of the commodities or yields influencing the Norwegian market.

4. Those who own or are in charge of a plant which is either a subdivision of or under influence of a foreign plant or a combine of foreign plants, who exert an essential influence upon the prices of the commodities or yields relating to one or more countries.

The controlling council decided

whether a combine agreement or an activity is of such a kind or of such importance that it is liable to report to the controlling office.

Important provisions passed in the Odelsting include that companies with a capital of 1,000,000 kroner or more, upon request must submit their yearly accounts to the controlling council. The protocols of the board and minute books are subject to examination by the controlling agencies. This provision is valid for all those who are liable to report.

RIGID LIQUOR CONTROL ASKED

Lord Astor Pleads for Drastic Policy—Advocates a Referendum

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 12—Invited by Miss Royden to speak at Eccleston Guildhouse on a recent Sunday afternoon, Lord Astor addressed a large and sympathetic audience on "Fundamentals of the Drink Problem," and evoked repeated demonstrations of approval of a drastic anti-liquor policy.

Lord Astor gave facts and figures showing that, although drinking had decreased because of the shortened hours of sale and the increased price and reduced strength of spirits and beer, the problem is worse than when England was at its best and better able to withstand the drain upon its resources. Last year, the trade, which opposed every effort toward sobriety, kept for themselves, after taxation had been deducted, £44,000,000, he said. Lord Astor's reiterated assertion that the interests of the trade were irreconcilable with those of the Nation was felt to be unanswerable.

Lord Astor dealt with its religious aspects. He said that if liquor-drinking was not a sin, it was often a broad avenue that led to sin, diminishing one's moral control.

Lord Astor advocated resort to the referendum on this question, so that the will of the people might prevail and local experiments be facilitated.

He said it was better to proceed through local option rather than by way of national prohibition, for which public opinion is not ripe. He mentioned that the liquor trade was making strenuous efforts to get inside the Labor Party and warned members of all parties to resist its encroachments, for it was always on the side of reaction.

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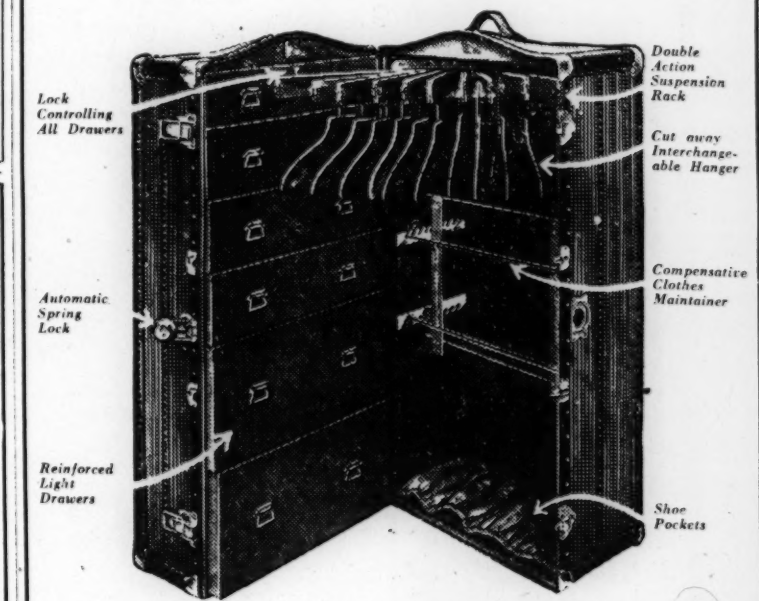
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MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

INNOVATION

THE ORIGINAL WARDROBE TRUNK

Debenham & Freebody have much pleasure in informing their customers that they have recently been appointed Sole Agents for Great Britain for all "Innovation" Trunks and other travelling requisites, together with the latest designs of "Innovation" Wardrobes and Fittings, which have been unobtainable in this country for some years. We stock every travelling necessity, whether for road, rail or steamer. A visit of inspection is cordially invited.



"Innovation" Trunks are most attractive in appearance and will stand very severe treatment in wear. The five different models indicated below can be supplied entirely for gowns or suits as required, with arms and hangers on both sides. These trunks are made in four qualities, thus bringing the various sizes within the means of everyone.

The Prices of "Innovation" Trunks vary according to size and quality and range from 6½ Gns.

Models	"South Atlantic"	"Grand Model"	"Overland"	"Toni Model"	"Cabin"
Dimensions	45in. x 23in. x 28in.	45in. x 23in. x 28in.	45in. x 23in. x 28in.	45in. x 23in. x 18in.	40in. x 23in. x 16in.
Arms and Hangers	12	24	8	6	5
Number of Drawers	6 (14in. deep)	6 (12in. deep)	6 (10in. deep)	6 (8in. deep)	5 (8in. deep)
Capacity: Men's Suits	12	10	8	6	5
"Ladies' Gowns"	20 to 25	15 to 20	10 to 15	8 to 12	6 to 10

DEBENHAM & FREEBODY

(Opposite Main Building) (Debenhams, Ltd.)
69 & 71 WELBECK STREET, LONDON, W. 1, ENGLAND

INDIVIDUALITY MARKS GERMAN RADIO SCHEME

Peculiarities and Dialects of Nine Areas Are the Basis of Plan

BERLIN, March 5 (Special Correspondence).—Radioactive began in America in 1919 and in Germany only at the end of 1923. Although German radioactivity is only two years old, it has already made astonishing progress. This month's statistics show that there are now 1,108,845 licensed listeners in the Berlin area alone accounting for 500,000. Each license costs 24 marks a year. The money is collected through the local post office in monthly installments and so far the public has not protested at the charge.

In organizing radioactivity it was found advisable to divide up the Reich into nine separate areas corresponding to the intellectual peculiarities and different dialects of the various federal states. There are independent sending stations at Berlin, Munich, Leipzig, Frankfurt-on-Main, Hamburg, Münster, Stuttgart, Breslau and Königsberg. Each of these nine cities has a program to which its own opera house and its own university contribute. Owing to the liberation of the first zone of occupation a new center is now to be set up at Cologne. It is thought that with the organization of this new district, which includes such big factory areas as Düsseldorf, Remscheid and Solingen, an additional 200,000 recruits will be added to the list. By the end of 1926 Germany ought to total some 2,000,000 listeners.

When radioactivity first started here, programs consisted in the main of classical music. It was soon found, however, that a large proportion of the audience failed to appreciate such high-class entertainment. The character of the music provided has since been gradually adjusted to suit the tastes of the different classes of the community who are encouraged freely to express their approval or disapproval of the fare provided. The director of the Berlin Rundfunk, as radioactivity is called here, tells me that he receives on an average no fewer than 500 letters a day from his "clients." As some 30 per cent of these epistles are couched in complimentary terms, his selection committee feels that it has now gauged the needs of its public pretty accurately.

Not long ago certain Berliners were, for instance, loud in their protests against the dance music provided regularly from 10:30 to 12 p. m. on the ground that it was too old-fashioned. They wanted, they said, to have up-to-date jazz to dance to, and cited the London Savoy orchestra as a model. On every other evening Berlin is accordingly now provided with the syncopated music it desires.

Not a week goes by, however, without Berlin going a step further and grand opera broadcast from one of its three big subsidized opera houses. For example, if Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" is to be given, for a couple of days beforehand men will be standing at the busiest street corners offering passers by a "book of the words" for fourpence.

Last Easter "Parsifal" was broadcast from the Opera House in Unter den Linden with Max von Schilling conducting the performances, but on all ordinary occasions the director from melodious Mozart is preferred. The lighter sort of operetta too has legions of devotees.

As is natural in so studious a country, radioactivity is being utilized more and more for educational purposes, and there is hardly a natural scientific subject on which lectures are not delivered. Even shorthand is taught over the wireless! The difficulty is, the writer is told, to get the university professor when radioactivity is desired to steer clear of politics. During the last month for instance there was always a danger that when lecturing on geology one professor would drift into a discourse on the sins of Mussolini.

Great interest is shown in foreign languages and the half-hour talks delivered each evening in English, French, Spanish, Swedish or Esperanto everywhere draw eager audiences. The German working man is especially keen to learn English, with a view no doubt in many cases to making use of it in the United States later on. The English lessons transmitted from the special station at Königswusterhausen, near Berlin, on wavelength 1300 meters are followed with keen interest in the Baltic States. The Swedes are said to be extraordinarily enthusiastic about these Berlin lessons in spoken English.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mrs. Margaret Mather Blass, East Orange, N. J.; Mrs. E. F. Kirby, St. Thomas, Ont.; J. M. Kirby, St. Thomas, Ont.; A. H. Jarvis, Ottawa, Can.; Catharine G. Jarvis, Ottawa, Can.; M. Elizabeth Dibble, Pasadena, Calif.

BUILDINGS EXPOSITION OPENS
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 23 (Special).—More than 100 exhibitors took part in preparing the Annual Better Buildings' Exposition which opened this morning in the auditorium. All types of building structures, interior and exterior finish, household machinery, plumbing and heating plants, are on exhibition in the two floors of the auditorium. The exposition is conducted by the Building Trades Employers' Association.

RADIO

Radio Programs
Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

Evening Features

FOR WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

P.W.X., Havana, Cuba (400 Meters)

8 p. m.—Cuban Army Band, 9-Talk, Dr. Fernando Ortiz, "Commercial Aspects of Good Roads." 9:10—Cuban Army Band.

C.N.R.O., Ottawa, Ont. (435 Meters)

7 p. m.—Children's half hour, Aunt Bessie, 7:30—Division Department of Agriculture market reports, 8—Chateau Laurier concert orchestra, 8:45—Trio Nole, 9—Musical, 9:10—Musical, 9:15—Violoncelle, M. Victor Nole, violoncelle, 9:20—Piano, M. Victor Nole.

C.F.C.A., Toronto, Ont. (345 Meters)

8:05 p. m.—Late news and weather, 8:10—Band program by the Salvation Army from the temple, 11—Gilbert Wilson and his orchestra, from Sunnyside Beach, Toronto.

W.E.L., Boston, Mass. (345 Meters)

8:45 p. m.—Today's stock market and business news, 9—Events of the day, 9:15—Big Band, 9:30—Musical, 9:45—Big Band, 10—Musical, 10:15—Musical, 10:30—Musical, 10:45—Musical, 11—Musical, 11:15—Musical, 11:30—Musical, 11:45—Musical, 12—Musical, 12:15—Musical, 12:30—Musical, 12:45—Musical, 1—Musical, 1:15—Musical, 1:30—Musical, 1:45—Musical, 2—Musical, 2:15—Musical, 2:30—Musical, 2:45—Musical, 3—Musical, 3:15—Musical, 3:30—Musical, 3:45—Musical, 4—Musical, 4:15—Musical, 4:30—Musical, 4:45—Musical, 5—Musical, 5:15—Musical, 5:30—Musical, 5:45—Musical, 6—Musical, 6:15—Musical, 6:30—Musical, 6:45—Musical, 7—Musical, 7:15—Musical, 7:30—Musical, 7:45—Musical, 8—Musical, 8:15—Musical, 8:30—Musical, 8:45—Musical, 9—Musical, 9:15—Musical, 9:30—Musical, 9:45—Musical, 10—Musical, 10:15—Musical, 10:30—Musical, 10:45—Musical, 11—Musical, 11:15—Musical, 11:30—Musical, 11:45—Musical, 12—Musical, 12:15—Musical, 12:30—Musical, 12:45—Musical, 1—Musical, 1:15—Musical, 1:30—Musical, 1:45—Musical, 2—Musical, 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Women Who Have Achieved Distinction in Commerce, Politics, the Arts and Crafts



Miss Margaret Partridge is engaged in installing electric light service in the village of Bampton, Devonshire, Eng. She is one of the few full-fledged women electrical engineers in Britain. P. & A. Photos



The Hon. Lettice Harbord, daughter of Lord and Lady Suffield, is one of England's leading farmers. She distributes produce from her fields to the needy. Fotograms, N. Y.



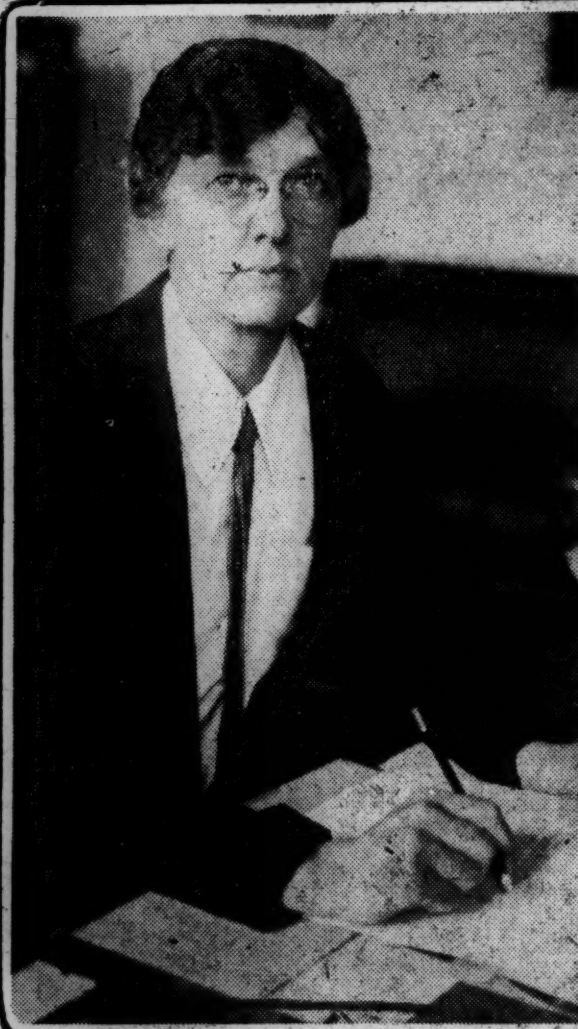
Called Wellesley's prettiest girl, Miss Catherine McGeary of Beardsville, N. J., has been selected as senior tree day mistress of the college, an honor which tradition decrees goes only to the fairest. Wide World Photos



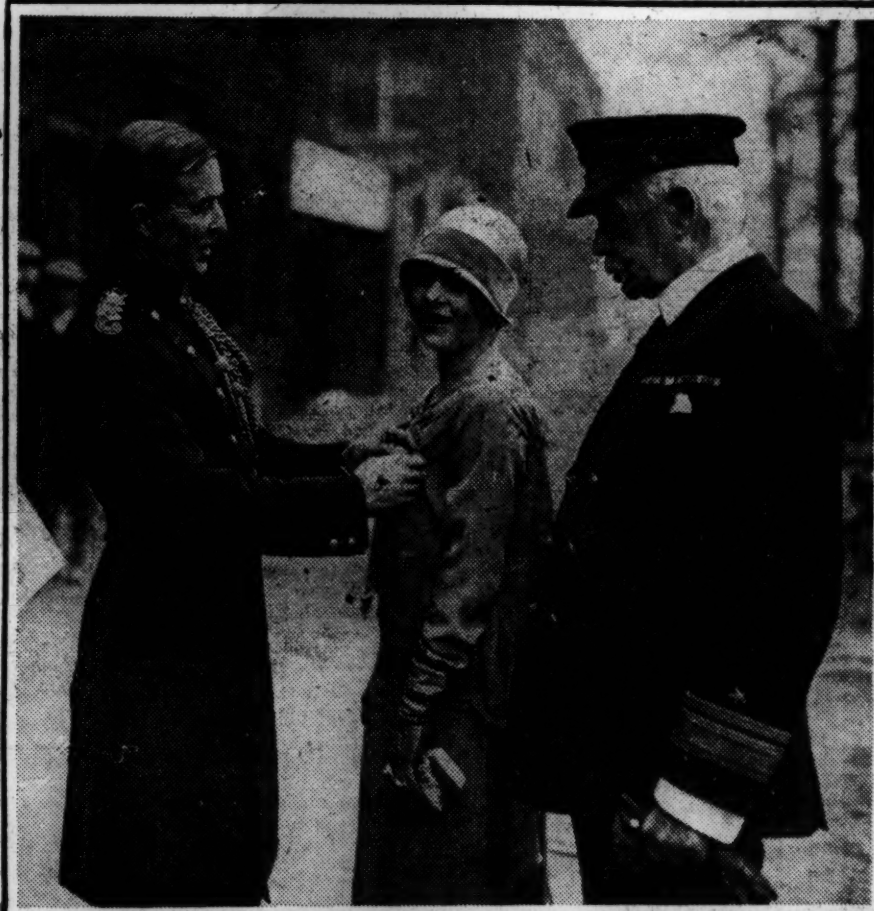
Mrs. Rebecca Greathouse was recently appointed Assistant United States Attorney in Washington, D. C., in recognition of her success in prosecuting violators of the prohibition laws. She was admitted to the bar a year ago. Harris & Ewing



Miss Margaret A. Wulfert had something to do with the shipment of more than \$10,000,000 worth of butter and eggs to foreign countries in 1925. She is dairy marketing specialist in the United States Department of Commerce. Harris & Ewing



Miss Mary Tate has two rows of push buttons on her desk and each button means responsibility. She is assistant to the United States Public Printer and has to read the Congressional Record. Harris & Ewing



To be beautiful and to write a prize-winning essay on Edmund Burke—now that is difficult. Miss Grace Lorraine of Richmond, Va., is receiving the gold medal from Colonel Charlton of the British Embassy while Rear Admiral Jones, U. S. N., looks on. Harris & Ewing



Mrs. Lionel Harris of London, a native of the United States, occupies a seat in the Westminster Council. Her place corresponds somewhat to that held by Mrs. John T. Pratt, a member of the Board of Aldermen of New York City. Fotograms, N. Y.



Showing that there are few fields in which women have not made important advances is the case of Mrs. Charles N. Gould of Oklahoma, who has won distinction as an industrial geologist. Fotograms, N. Y.



A "pitilacker" is one who lacks pity. The word was coined by Mrs. M. McIlvaine Bready and won a prize offered by the Pennsylvania S. P. C. A. to denote a person unkind to animals. Dictionaries please copy. P. & A. Photos



Mrs. V. B. Pugh of the Land Patent Office of the Interior Department is invested by law with the right to affix the name of the President of the United States to official documents. P. & A. Photos



Miss Marie Bendelare, called the only woman shoemaker in the United States, is now in Paris looking over styles for 1927. She runs a large factory. Keystone View Co.



Mlle. Florence Helm du Plessis, noted designer, gets inspiration and ideas from pictures on wall paper. She cuts out the flowers, pins them on the cloth, draws in the outline and the rest is embroidered. Sounds easy, doesn't it? Fotograms, N. Y.

They come from the sea in their glittering thousands

anchovy paste

Do you know its exquisite flavour—fresh and clean and joyous as a sea breeze? It is the real Gorgona anchovies you taste; prepared by the famous Crosse & Blackwell recipe which retains the splendour of their condition as when first netted from the sea in their glittering thousands.

It is only famous old firms like
CROSSE & BLACKWELL
that can produce such Dainties

The Name that is known
to the
Ends of the Earth

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Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities

A Recipe for Success That Succeeded
It Is Care, Curiosity and...

TAKE one joke, a great deal of curiosity, and the desire, like Alexander, for more worlds to conquer, and one has the ingredients which have brought Miss Ruth Knowlson to a unique position in the business world. The interviewer would advise the ease of a light heart and the stiffening of hard work added to this mixture, however, even though Miss Knowlson does not mention them, for they will be found to constitute the foundation of her recipe, and her own gay characterizations, the spices.

"I had been for several years manager of the employment department of a certain typewriter company. I placed about 250 girls a month, for in the typewriter business, you know, they give free employment service after the purchase of a machine. Girls who knew how to use that typewriter also came to us looking for jobs. Whenever I placed a girl, I felt I was also selling service."

"So in the fall I tried the experiment, and did the work for six months on straight salary. During this time I went out on trouble cases. If a girl was on as a saleswoman, I covered her territory. I collected small accounts, cleaned carbon, got hold of typists to fill jobs or helped out myself, and rushed orders when there was no one else to step in. In fact I was Little Handy Andy; but I learned a lot and it was my usual question each morning was, 'Well, where is my wandering territory today?'"

Finally, Miss Knowlson achieved the dignity of her own territory, and for four years was, so far as has been learned, the only woman typewriter salesman. She has attempted several times to train a woman assistant, but not until three months ago did she find one satisfactory in every way.

Work Becomes More Complex
"Of what does your present work consist?" she was asked.

"First you must remember that the organization with which I am now connected is not the same as the one about which I have been talking. Originally I was with a small compact company, and I was competing with only 16 men. Two years ago, the company consolidated with a very large organization, where I am now, and I am now competing with 100 men. I shall never forget the first time I attended a sales meeting and was asked to say a few words. I felt every eye appraising me as unique."

"The first connection meant visiting only certain areas, but the bill line which the present organization carries requires straight canvassing. We now have replacement and contract customers. These replace worn-out machines every three years. Of course I follow every one up when new models appear."

"For a new prospect, I always follow up a call with advertising matter, then come back in a few days to ask if they have received it and would like a demonstration. If so, I send the machine on trial. Our original models are oversold so they are not always available for demonstration; but their special feature is a selling point that usually needs no proof. I am in my office every morning at nine o'clock, and after an hour or so, I am out for the day."

"What are some of your best contracts?" was asked.
"A certain New York public utility and all its branches, with 200 machines already placed in a new building just being completed. From the president down, I am to place our line, and it is a satisfaction because none of the men was ever able to land this company. I have 10 big corporation users in my district which is in the heart of the lower

business district of New York. I wanted more territory and had to ask for it."

Advice to Women Salesmen
"What rules or advice would you offer to a woman salesman?"
"Never to dress in a masculine way nor copy masculine manners. No business man likes that. He prefers a woman to dress attractively, neatly, and with all her feminine charm, but he wants her to attend strictly to business. Again, never to carry anything that savors of samples or agents. It is important, too, to talk intelligently and to listen even more so. Number one business and pleasure, or make luncheon engagements with customers."
"Two things have made my career easier. It was in me to want to sell. Actually, as a girl, I once sold the hat off my head. Another factor is that my father was always in school work, either as a principal or superintendent. We moved to new places, and I was trained to be agreeable and to be easy and natural of approach in these circles. Every closed door is a challenge to me and hides a mystery I want to solve—the kind of people who live behind it. I am never tired of people. I am curious about them and it is such fun finding out."

Pruning Flowering Shrubs

The pruning of shrubs requires skill, but more than that, a knowledge of the habits of the shrubs themselves. One often sees a shrub border completely ruined from being treated in a manner not at all adapted to the particular requirements of the various species, such as the severe cutting back usually given the hydrangea paniculata. Not a few bushes grow and look better if left entirely alone.

The bushes that bloom in the spring or early summer should never be pruned in winter. These usually bloom on the new wood, and therefore, every twig off means fewer flowers. The forsythia, one of the earliest shrubs to blossom, really looks best if left alone, save for the occasional thinning of old wood. This should be done no oftener than every three years. If, however, its rather irregular outline is objectionable, the tips of the long new shoots may be clipped during the summer, thus inducing denser growth. The early-blooming spirea, which has a vigorous cutting back after blooming, being by nature rather scraggly. This rule does not apply to spirea van Houttei, which requires only an occasional thinning out of old stalks. The deutzias, especially the tall ones, should be cut back a little in order to produce flowering wood for the following season. The syringa, or mockorange, benefits by being cut back about every three years. When the shrub shows an abundance of dead twigs the time has come for pruning. This is not at all necessary for its well-being, however, and a great many think it more beautiful in its natural state.

If huge panicles of bloom are desired, the common hydrangea paniculata must be cut back severely each year. The stems at all need pruning in any way. All of these shrubs, in their natural form, are of good outline.

The lilac, kerria, flowering almond, and currant, and the low-growing hydrangeas spread rapidly by runners. This is a detrimental habit if they are used in specimen planting or in well-ordered shrub borders. Beyond the constant removal of suckers and dead branches, these bushes need little pruning.

The shrubby roses, such as the rugosa varieties, Hugobonis and the Harrison and Persian yellows, should have the old bark and limbs removed about every other year. The rugosas will benefit and look better if cut to the ground every five years. The popular butterfly bush, which winter kills badly in some sections of this country, must be cut back severely every year.

A PERFUME

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Descriptive of Alden Tailored Undergarments—always correct.
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We have some territory open for desirable representatives. Write for information.
ALDEN KNIT MILLS, Inc.
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MOTHS! MOTHS!! MOTHS!!!

You need never fear the ravages of moths if a SANIFLO is hung in your clothes closet. No clinging unpleasant odor. Just a delicate, delicate fragrance of fresh flowers. Lasts 2 to 4 months. Overcomes all odors. Kills moths to drive away mosquitoes and other insects.

SPECIAL OFFER

SANIFLO has always sold with holder for \$2.00. To increase its circle of friends we are making for a limited time only a special price of \$1.25, postpaid.

THE MILLINGTON COMPANY
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These Spring Dresses by Renville, London, Are Fashioned in the New Clay-Process Artificial Silk, With Which British Manufacturers Are Obtaining Remarkable Results. The Textures Are Lustrous and Soft and the Prices for These Fabrics More Moderate Than for Actual Silk.

Flowering Trees Make Festive Gardens

CHERRY-BLOSSOM time in Japan seems like a wondrous announcer of spring, but the writer has found she need not go to the Orient for her festivals of flowers. The custom is being observed of making ceremonious holiday and going forth to park and orchard to enjoy the flowering of trees. From California come news of wonderful rides through blossoming orange groves; from Oregon, of the refreshing sight of apple orchards in bloom. The Arnold Arboretum, near Boston, Mass., has a series of such tree festivals to which people are beginning to make enthusiastic visits in great numbers. The New York Botanical Gardens are rich in flowering trees. The crab-apples alone deserve a visit when they flush the whole hillside with their rich blossom-wealth. And Washington has a far-famed avenue of Japanese cherry trees. A friend once told the writer of a week-end spent in that city in mid-April. She was awed by the grandeur of the War Memorial commemorating the supreme sacrifice of the Unknown Soldier, she was thrilled by the prepossessiveness of the Lincoln Monument, she was fascinated by the beauty of the cherry trees in full flower. It was a triple pilgrimage.

Planted in Gardens
Such flower displays should suggest the use of more flowering trees in little gardens. Great numbers could find appropriate places along some streets and within many blocks. They could shelter doorways, protect house corners, enclose yards. There are plums and cherries, crab-apples and hawthorns in untold variety. There are magnolias, both native and Far-East varieties, that well-nigh rival the dogwood in beauty. The starry magnolia is the earliest of all. It is worthy of its name, all glistering white. Soulanges' magnolia is fascinating with great lavender-pink blossoms. There are all sorts of other white and pink varieties and, best of all, the fragrant native swamp magnolia that does not blossom until June and July. There are, too, the red-buds or Judas trees with their many butterfly flowers hugging the stems in such picturesque ways before the leaves appear. Redbuds and dogwoods grow intermingled in southern woodlands and blossom together, too.

Why not plant these trees in little yards and gardens so that town dwellers and suburbanites can make festival each springtime, when the world is rejoicing with blossoming wreath and garland?

Cash's Names
"Names on Fine Cambric Tapes"
They save laundry labels at home, school, traveling.
A Mark of Individuality
J. J. Cash, Inc.
45th Street
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Flower Festivals
The writer hopes that her readers, too, may happen on these trees

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Start an attractive money-making business in a shop or your own home. Send for Booklet C.

IRIDOR SCHOOL FOR PROFESSIONAL CANDY MAKING
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A Scientific Shoe and Leather Dressing. Beautifies Footwear. Restores color, makes old shoes look new. Colors—black, light tan, cordovan, nut brown, neutral, white kid, and white canvas. Fine for puttees, handbags, suit cases, and other leather goods. 3½ oz. bottle for 25c. If your dealer doesn't have it, send 25c in cash or stamps for trial bottle.

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With an atomizer one merely sprays the hair with Fixo-gén, which dries quickly and supplies the scientific balance of oil and moisture that instantly removes dryness and discoloration. Gives your hairdresser a naturally wavy appearance and a dashing well-groomed smartness. Send for Fixo-gén today. (Fixo-gén is not a tonic.)

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New York: 45 West 57th St.
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"New York's Leading Hair Shop for Nearly Half a Century"

Rehabilitating Victorian Jewelry

ABOUT once a year some member of the family gets out the old jewelry about the house, and says, "How much do you think this would bring as old gold?"

Immediately the cry goes up: "Oh, don't think of doing anything like that! It would be vandalism to melt up those earrings of grandmother's and that old watch of father's!"

So the odds and ends of gold and silver, with a liberal sprinkling of ugly cameos and opals and turquoise, are put away. For another year they will accumulate nothing, not even the charm of growing old prettily. For as a rule, there are few graceful lines about jewelry handed down from the mansard roof period of art, or in the heirlooms of the early nineteenth centuries, which indulged in repoussé cupids and roses.

Is there anything which can be devised to make this Victorian jewelry attractive and wearable? We want to get, with as little investment as possible, an interesting brooch, for example, an attractive colorful "drop" to wear with a dark dress. Let us see what opportunities present themselves.

What to do With Mosals

Most of us learned to recognize the Roman Forum from minute inspection in childhood of a mosaic brooch or of bracelets made of six or seven cameo medallions linked together. In the case of mosaics of this type or with those which have good flower designs against a light background, a person does not need to remodel to any considerable extent, although a bracelet may be broken up into individual units and made into delightful brooches. The average price quoted this winter in Fifth Avenue shops is \$40 for the usual oval mosaic brooch. Old mosaics of a person does not need to be followed by many cheap imitations, will go out once more, will be set aside as hopeless, and probably 25 years from 1926 will again be the vogue.

Cameos a Fascinating Study

With cameos, the slogan should be, "Maiden, beware!" A cameo earring turned into a finger ring several sizes too large is not necessarily becoming just because one wants it to be; and huge cameo brooches, hideously mounted on gold plaques, can not be used in toto by any means. Better, however, of antique and ornate ring they may be transformed into graceful and unusual "drops."

If one has a cameo and wants to discover its merits and its possibilities, one should go to the nearest art museum and look over the collection of cameos there. By examining the settings and colors and making comparisons with one's own, one will receive many suggestions for remodeling—and incidentally be led into a fascinating by-path of investigation for the lore of cameos repays every hour spent in studying it.

Fashioning Chains

Much of the old coral is ugly and will always be ugly. It needs a background. Beware of pinks. Coral never be combined with glass beads or with ribbon intended to match it in tone, for it is impossible to match coral in textures of any sort. If the coral is beautiful as it stands, treat

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DEQUOT SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES
Registered U. S. Patent Office
Manufactured by
The Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.
Salem, Mass.

Orange Marmalade
with REAL BLOSSOM
Individual 2 oz. service. A most delicious dainty. Ideal for breakfast. The blossom can be revived, fresh and beautiful, as when picked; then used for decoration on fruit salads, cocktails, ices, etc. \$2.00 per doz. Sent postpaid anywhere in U. S.

H. H. SCHWINGER
San Fernando, Calif.

DELICIOUS!
MAZIE KING Whipped Cream Fudge, Caramels and Fudge Sauces
Send us \$1 and we will mail you, postpaid, ½ lb. MAZIE KING Whipped Cream Fudge, 4 flavors; ½ lb. MAZIE KING assorted Chocolate Black Walnut and Vanilla English Walnut Caramels; and with this package, you will receive one small jar MAZIE KING Chocolate Fudge Sauce—makes 4 cups instant Hot Chocolate; delicious over ice cream or cake. MAZIE KING'S "Short Cuts to Dainty Desserts" included.

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DUO-TREE SHOE HANGER
Keeps pairs together, of all sizes. Preserves shape and ventilates to slip. 100% rubber. \$1.50 per set of 4 Duo-Trees (for 4 pairs shoes) with red and screws; or \$2.50 for enamel finish, blue, pink, or lavender.

Set of 3 West Mills. Shipped add 10%. At department stores or sent direct on receipt of price. Agents wanted. MONTELY WHITEAKER Dept. C, P. O. Box 289, St. N. Y.

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Send today for portfolio of beautiful engraved stationery, showing many individual monograms, etc. Prices "as below usual store rates."
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THE HOME FORUM

A Scottish Herald of the Celtic Revival

IN THE light of the strong perennial enthusiasm over Mr. William Butler Yeats and Lady Gregory—an enthusiasm which I share in moderation—it is surely difficult to account for the eclipse of their once eminent forerunner in the resuscitation of Celtic literature, that strange genius, William Sharp, or as he was known in his latter days, "Fiona Macleod." By the general reading public he seems to be utterly forgotten.

Students of literature know William Sharp's collection, "Lyra Celtica," and his anthology, "Sonnets of the Century," with its still standard prefatory essay, as compilations of abiding value. It is to be suspected that they do not realize his authorship of the greater works of "Fiona Macleod." Yet I am convinced that some day, perhaps sooner than we should think, he will be revived even as he himself revived the wondrous lore of the Celtic past. Amid the glory of the noonday sun we shall sooner or later remember the flaming loveliness of the dawn.

Plainly, at the present moment, it is necessary to recall what every intelligent reader knew a generation ago as well as he knew the facts about Tennyson and Arnold. A Scotch boy, born at Paisley, in 1856, spent the first twenty years of his life chiefly in the Highlands and the remote Hebrides absorbed like Burns and Scott before him in the immemorial racial lore of humble folk. A brooding, wistful child he was, and as a youth he possessed the unusual sympathy which enabled him to draw from the shy and silent people of those lonely regions all the legends and superstitions which they knew. Of his childhood he left one record so significant as to be almost essential to our understanding of his whole subsequent career:

"I was not more than seven when one day, by a well near a sea-loch in Argyll, just as I was stopping to drink, my glancing eyes lit on a tall woman standing among a mist of wild hyacinths under three great sycamores. I stood, looking, as a fawn looks, wide-eyed, one afraid. She did not speak, but she smiled, and because of the love and beauty in her eyes I ran to her. She stooped and lifted blueness out of the flowers, as one might lift foam out of a pool, and I thought she threw it over me. When I was found lying among the hyacinths . . . I asked eagerly after the lady in white, and with hair all shiny-gold like butterscups, but when I found I was laughed at, or at last, when I passionately persisted, was told I was sun-dazed and had been dreaming. I said no more—but I did not forget."

Such was this sensitively imaginative boy and such the dreams which he never forgot. One of his favorite haunts was the island of Iona where he won the heart of an old fisherman, Seumas Macleod, who became his mentor. One day, when he was a morning he came upon the old man standing with his face toward the sea and holding his cap in his hand; when the boy inquired why he was unbowed he replied:

"Every morning I take my hat off to the beauty of the world." Something about this romantic place inspired mysterious emotions; the story goes that a man "went (from Iona) to the mainland, but could not see to plow, because the brown fallows became waves that splashed noisily about him. The same man went to Canada, and got work in a great warehouse; but among the piles of merchandise he heard the singular note of the same piper, and every hour the sea-fowl confused him with their crying." Memories like these did this impressionable boy carry with him into the world.

For many years, however, the world did not suspect that other world in which he lived. After roving travels in the Orient and America he became a prominent critic and man of letters, making a reputation with biographies of Shelley, Keats, Dante, Gabriel Rossetti, and Browning, as well as editing numerous editions of standard poets and collections of verse. Then, without warning, when he was almost forty he began secretly to project his other self into the world with a series of works published under the name, "Fiona Macleod." The pseudonym was derived from his old friend Macleod and the nearest feminine form of Iona, his beloved isle of enchantment; and his reason for assuming the pseudonym was in a letter to one of the few friends who knew the secret:

"I can write out of my heart in a way I could not do as William Sharp, and indeed I could not do so if I were the woman Fiona Macleod is supposed to be, unless veiled in scrupulous anonymity. This rapt sense of oneness with nature, this cosmic ecstasy and elation, this way-faring along the extreme verges of the common world, all this is so wrought up with the romance of life that I could not bring myself to expression by my outer self, insistent and tyrannical as that need is. . . . My most intimate life and joys and sufferings, thoughts, emotions and dreams, must find expression, yet I cannot save in this hidden way."

What he sought to express was nothing less than the essence of the Celtic imagination in modern terms, and with the necessary modern adaptations of its dim symbolism. In "Pharais," the first tale in which he attempted the Celtic revival, we come upon such echoes of Iona as in this description:

"At the extreme margin, a black, pulsating life seemed to move sinuously from left to right."

"Suddenly a deeper sound boomed from the sea, though no wind ruffled the dris which already lay thick in the hollows. Till midnight, and for an hour beyond, this voice of the sea was as the baying of a monstrous hound."

"None in the homestead slept. The silence broken only by that strange, menacing baying of the waves as they roamed through the solitudes enveloping the isle, was so intense that sometimes the ears echoed as with the noise of a rush of wings, or as with the sonorous suspensions of the striking of a bell in monotonously swung chiming."

"Then again, suddenly, and still without the coming of the wind, the sea ceased its hoarse, angry baying, and after lapse till its chiming was almost inaudible, gave forth the majestic music of its inmost heart."

Although a short passage like this is quite inadequate to reveal the sustaining music of his other-worldly narrative, perhaps it may serve to show why Fiona Macleod became nothing less than a cult in the decade of the 1880's when the forces of the best in the Victorian era had spent themselves and when the greater voices had become silent.

The nineteenth century had known nothing like the fresh, poignant music in the Celtic strain which was rendered all the more mysterious by the incognito preserved to the end by this new writer. But to many it came as a precious recovery of a world of beauty long lost. To William Sharp's own conviction of his mission. To Walter Pater he once wrote:

"We are all seeking a lost Eden. This ideal Beauty that we catch glimpses of, now in morning loveliness, now in glooms . . . haunts us by day and night, in dreams of waking and sleeping—nay, whether or not we will, among the little-nesses and exigencies of our diurnal affairs, it may be that, driven from the Eden of direct experience, we are being more and more forced into taking refuge within the haven guarded by our dreams. To a few only it is given to translate, with rare distinction and excellence, something of this marvellous message of Beauty—though all of us would fain be of the number of those who must be made perfect by the love of visible beauty."

That he was one of those to whom it is given to translate some of this marvellous message of Beauty the last generation firmly believed. But now whither has the vision of William Sharp fled? Does his voice no longer speak in accents which we can understand? In the "Song of Deirdre" he once wrote:

Dim face of Beauty haunting all the world,
Fair face of Beauty all too fair to see,
Whence the lost stars adown the heavens are hurled,
There, there alone for thee
May white peace be.

For here, where all the dreams of men are whirled
Like seeds, torn leaves of autumn to and fro,
There is no place for thee in all the world,
Who drifted as a star,
Beyond, afar.

Is "the face of Beauty" which he drew now gone "dim"? Have we allowed Fiona Macleod to drift beyond us? Shall we not rather revive the claims of one who called back the face of Beauty from the Celtic past?

A Message

Translated for The Christian Science Monitor
Softly there come through my thoughts
Chimes of music ringing—
Charming spring song, sound afar,
Go through spaces swinging.
Ring out, till you reach the house,
Where flowers are fragrance breathing.
And if you a rose should spy,
Say, I send a greeting.
—Helene. Transl. by Elizabeth M. Corden.



Hotel de Ville. From an Etching by Nicolaj Hammer

The Planting of the Potato

The ship rolled slowly, with a long easy motion and the shadow of the deckhouse grew shorter until the feet of the seaman, reclining with his shoulders against the house, were well out into the sunlight, then with a long hissing sigh and a thousand little creaks she rolled slowly the other way, and the shadow of the deckhouse after a second's hesitation crept across the deck toward the rail only to pause and creep back again.

The breeze had a soft, cool, velvety touch, the sky was a blue of unspeakable beauty, and the sea glittered in a million sapphire and diamond facets. Over the stern of the boat hung a flock of gulls whose raucous cries came to those aboard the ship harmonized by the orchestration of wind and water.

By the galley door the cook balanced himself on a tiny deck-stool, peeled potatoes lazily, and blinked in sensuous enjoyment at the glory of sea. He reached into the pall and as he straightened up, the potato in his hand fell and rolled along the deck toward the seated sailor, who picked it up and examined it appraisingly.

"That potato," remarked the seaman, "would make good seed. A good, clean, sound looking potato like that is just right for planting. Did you ever plant potatoes?" he asked the cook.

At the cook's negative he continued, "I was reminded of this morning when I saw the date, the twenty-fourth of May. Up in Canada, where I come from it's a public holiday, and all the farmers around our way used to plan on planting their potatoes that day."

"My dad used to spend the day before the holiday marking the sunny hill in front of the house off into rows; also he used to cut up the potatoes for seed, each good, sound eye made a seed. Dad never let us help him cut up the potatoes," added the sailor reflectively. "He always said that there was a knack in doing it right, though it looked easy enough to me."

"On the morning of the twenty-fourth, my brother Billy and I would get up bright and early to get all the chores done before breakfast. As soon as breakfast was over, Dad would haul the barrels of seed out to the field, and while he was hitching the horse up to the plow, Billy and I would start dropping the seed about eighteen inches apart down the long rows. When Dad started plowing in the rows it was a race all morning long to keep ahead of him."

"It was always understood," continued the seaman, handing the potato back to the cook, "that as soon as the potatoes were planted, we should have the rest of the day for a holiday, and how we did hustle to finish up by dinner time."

"Our house was built right on the top of a hill that sloped down to a brook at the bottom, with woods at the other side. All the way up the hill we could hear the chuckle and the gurgle of the brook; and over in the alders the song sparrows sang 'Old Tom Peabody, Peabody, Peabody.' You can travel all over the world," said the sailor, gazing away out over the horizon, "and you'll never find a bird with a song as sweet as Old Tom Peabody."

"Down the slope of the hill the earth felt soft and warm to our bare feet, and the smell of it was sweet, like the smell of the sea after a trip inland. Down the hill and again to refill our pails, and all the way we talked over and over the plans we'd been making for weeks for that afternoon. I don't think anyone ever looks forward to a holiday like we used to in those days, for there wasn't many holidays for country boys then."

"Billy has the old farm now," he added, "and I go there for a holiday every once in a while. I generally try to make my vacation come at potato planting time, for Old Tom Peabody and the brook are still singing the same old song, and it's great fun watching Billy's boys hustling to finish up. And if I'm there," said the sailor, with a wide smile at the cook, "they get finished up just that much quicker; and then we all have a big day together."

The cook, having finished his task, smiled back at the sailor. "I guess boys are just about the same everywhere all right," he commented.

He walked to the side and threw the potato peelings overboard, and the watching gulls dropped with excited cries, and hopped along in the seething white turmoil of the ship's wake. The cook remounted at the rail for a moment watching the line where the water slid swiftly by the side of the ship. The seaman rose reluctantly to his feet and ambled forward where another of the watch-below played lugubrious tunes on a harmonica.

Rejoice!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
I do not think it matters very much what we sing;
Or whether we can lead to note and measure
Proper swing;
It is a thing of the least consequence
What the voice—
But it is primal and imperative
That we rejoice!
—Reba Mahan Stevens.

The Thousandfold Beauty

There has always been among men a measuring of the useful against the beautiful, as though they were antagonistic, as though the useful were not the beautiful in every-day working dress, and as though the beautiful were not the useful in perfumed garments of glory. And so they have strictly begrudged the time and money and space necessary for the existence of the beautiful, as if that were so much abstracted from the heritage of humanity.

Our practical men are kept in sufficient animation to be practical by the beauty which is about them. They do not know it any more than the flower knows that it owes . . . its beauty to the sun. . . . It is the thousandfold beauty, meeting our eyes at every turn, that saves us. It is what cost so much as Mary's pound of spikenard, poured forth in what seems to be such a waste to eyes like Judas's which fills the world with odors, and comes to be monumental, when ledgers and bank-books are clean forgotten.—Charles F. Deems.

Cloud Wagons

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Our thanks to the wagoners!
See: they are driving them swiftly,
And guiding them high,
Lest their passage should mar
The delicate tints of the sky,
With grayness or gloom.
Adieu! you dear cloud-wagons,
Come again soon, but come, only
When the day's in the west,
And the magic of twilight begun,
And our thoughts are at rest.
—Robert E. Key.

Blueback

Though it lacks two months of May
Frosts have nipped a genial thaw,
And the melted snow is thin,
Crisp and harsh to Reynard's
claw.
White are curves where paths have
been
Winding through the ruddy swamp,
Pensive-gray the circling trees
Each the sky in gentle pomp,
Yet is Spring within the breeze,
Gay in heart of yonder owl,
Screaming near a brooding owl
His joy—joy—joy!
—Charles De Kay.

Mental Gardening

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
ANYONE who has a garden knows that weeds, apart from their unsightliness, choke the soil and sap its nutriment. A careful gardener, then, desiring an abundance of flowers and fruit, keeps the weeds out by perpetual watchfulness, plucking them up by the roots as soon as they appear, and often turning over the soil with the same intent.

To those who recognize its falsity, the so-called human or carnal mind is like a neglected garden, and the treatment of it should be like that of a garden. The weeds of ignorance and error grow apace and seem indigenous to the soil; for the human mind is a counterfeit, its thoughts being false concepts of the ideas of God. Mrs. Eddy writes in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 484), "The physical universe expresses the conscious and unconscious thoughts of mortals." This statement at once lays bare the fact that that which seemingly gives expression to the thoughts of mortals, the human mind, cannot be of God, the eternal Mind, and must end in mortality. Man's salvation depends upon reversing these false beliefs and substituting for them the ideas of divine Mind, that the spiritual, harmonious universe of God may appear. Paul's admonition to the early Christians, "Be not conformed to this world; but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind," points to the mental nature of true salvation, or the realization of heaven, which salvation, he said, we must each work out fearlessly for ourselves, after the example which Christ Jesus gave to the world.

Christian Science, in setting forth the teaching of Christ Jesus clearly to the present age, gives us the exact truth about God and about man as His reflection. All the discord which mortals experience comes from wrong thinking, based upon their ignorance of God and man. When God is understood aright, the work before each one becomes watchful correction of false concepts about Him and His creation, man, in order that harmonious conditions may prevail. Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 14), "Divest your thought, then, of the mortal and material view which contradicts the ever-presence and all power of good; take in only the immortal facts which include these, and where will you see or feel evil, or find its existence necessary either to the origin or ultimate of good?" Paul, also, alluding to the necessity of mental alertness to find God, divine Mind, and His blessings, writes: "Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; . . . think on these things." Thus it is clear that the only way of salvation from all evil lies in the mental effort to root up the superstitions and ignorance of material beliefs by acquiring a clearer understanding of Truth. The exact rule and method of this undertaking are given in the Christian Science textbook and the other works of Mary Baker Eddy, which educate thought out of blind materialism into the spiritual light of Jesus' gospel.

Gardening is, however, not solely a process of weeding; for after this is done, the soil, however rich and ready, must be sown with seeds or planted with flowers, and frequently watered, that it may merit the name of garden. So it is with the human consciousness. The continual rooting up of false beliefs, through denial of error, is insufficient to produce a useful life. Thought must be well filled with the plants of truth, that the weeds will grow again all too soon. Jesus likened this condition to an unclean spirit which had gone out of a man, and which, not finding rest outside, returned to the house out of which it had gone. Finding the house "empty, swept, and garnished," it took back with it other evil spirits, producing a worse state than the first.

Christian Science reveals the extremely practical nature of all that Jesus said, and shows us how to apply his wonderful teachings in daily experience. Denial of error in thought must be accompanied by the affirmation of the specific truth. In this way thought becomes endowed with the good seed of Spirit, which will spring up and yield its own flowers and fruitage, demonstrating the Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus." When one wakes to the need of this mental gardening as a means of salvation from sin, sickness, and death, the work becomes so absorbing and interesting, and results so soon appear to encourage and cheer to further effort, that life becomes a new thing to him, and joy takes the place of sorrow, even while he is still busy at the weeding process. All that is required to perfect the work is cheerful patience in weeding and uprooting; faithfulness to the truth in sowing; constant study of the revealed Word of God in watering; and grateful expectancy and hope of full and glorious reaping of good.

The Links

It's up and away from our work today,
For the breeze sweeps over the down;
And it's hey for a game where the gorse blossoms flame,
And the bracken is bronzing to brown.
With the turf 'neath our tread and the blue overhead,
And the song of the lark in the whin;
There's the flag and the green, with the bunkers between—
Now will you be over or in?
—Sir A. Conan Doyle.

In a North Country Kitchen

The metal dish-covers, hanging in well-spaced rows along the white-washed wall, reflect the past fire's steady rosy glow. The sturdy brass-knobbed dresser, each knob a point of ruby light, holds with ease along its broad racked back the large willow plates and ashets, while piled high in front, blue and rose-bordered bowls occupy no small portion of its roomy top.

Above, on the high shelf, pewter pots, earthenware jugs, and copper panskins add the touch of dignity to the solid but useful piece of furniture below.

Stiff-backed pinewood chairs are placed round the well-scrubbed deal table, and what an abundance of good things its ample surface holds! Delicious oaten cakes, whose crisply curling corners show proof of their recent encounter with the toasting flames, scones, snowy white, piled on a willow platter. Richly red loganberry jam glows from a deep amber bowl, and the well-filled honeycomb reposing on a flat glass dish is placed within easy reach of all.

Surely a fitting partner to the plentiful of thickly sliced wheaten loaf is the carefully worked and forked cream cheese, and what could more befittingly edge the generous board than the white delf mugs and blue-rimmed porringers.

Dry fir cones and pine needles lie in a dusky heap on the blue-stoned hearth, ready to coax the slumbering flames, and the lofty mantelshelf, whereon stands the gayly pictured caddy and oddment box, is graced by two high brass candlesticks at either end.

At this evening hour the kitchen is filled with a medley of sounds. The deep resonant purr of the solemnest tabby curled up in front of the fire; the gentle bubbling of the three-legged pot's wholesome, creamy contents; the cheering whistle from the large black kettle suspended from the soot blackened away, and the sharp peck of a venturesome chick as it picks stray crumbs from the cool flag-stoned floor.

Blusteringly the autumn breeze lifts a tangle of ivy, making it beat an unsteady tattoo against the window pane. Golden brown leaves, from the slender birch, fall onto the window sill with a gentle flopping sound.

Presently—for the clock on the wall, with deliberate tick and brightly gleaming hands, tells us it is close on six—there will be the cheerful clink of hobnailed boots on the cobbled stone yard outside, and the herdsman, the ploughman, the milkmaid, will clatter in, bringing with them a breath of the clear cool air from the fields on their mud-spattered clothes.

Butterfly Poetry

The poetry of Japan reached its zenith . . . between the eighth and twelfth centuries. The eighth century poet, Hitomaro, wrote "long poetry." His verse consisted of alternating phrases of five and ten syllables. But, short as his poems were, they did not satisfy the Japanese delight in brevity, in the mere hint, and the tanka began to fit through Japan like a moth in the moonlight. It contains only thirty-one syllables, arranged in five phrases of five, seven, five, seven, and again seven syllables, but translators have seldom bound themselves by this arrangement: their effort has been to convey the lightness, the delicate flick, and wistful brevity of these little exclamatory poems.

The haikai was developed from the tanka by reduction; it is little more than half a tanka, for it runs to only seventeen syllables. It has been described as "a Japanese sketch, which encloses in a few precise strokes, either the subtlest details of a human chronicle or the spaces of an infinite landscape." Here is an early haikai:

"Thought I, the fallen flowers
Are returning to their branch:
But lo! they were butterflies."

Just a light, unexpected, and beautiful fancy put into beautiful words—more beautiful than can be conveyed in English.

The art of the haikai, and the Japanese feeling for it, are indicated in a delightful story which Mr. W. G. Aston tells, in his "History of Japanese Literature," of one of its greatest masters, Matsuo Basho. One day, while travelling, he came on a party of peasants who were throwing off haikais in competition. When he appeared the subject they had just selected was the full moon, and, under the impression that he was a wandering Buddhist priest, they invited him to join them and show what he could do. The great artist seemed to hesitate. He then began:

"'Twas the new moon."

Whereupon they laughed and mocked him. "The new moon! What a fool this priest is! The poem should be about the full moon." "Let him go on," said another, "we shall have the better sport." Basho went on:

"'Twas the new moon!
Since then I waited—
And, lo! tonight!"

The little band fell into silent admiration, and, on learning who the stranger was, their spokesman apologized to the poet, "whose fragrant name was known to the whole world."

"I come awary,
In search of an inn—
Ah! these wistaria flowers."

A larger theme is this landscape:

"Pilgrims on the road
Their bells swing
Above the harvest."

It may seem easy to produce these little gems of vision and feeling; but try!—From "Unposted Letters," by John O'Londón.

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Theatrical News of the World Musical Events

A Young English Pioneer

By J. T. GREIN

LONDON, March 9.—A FEW years ago I met a young actor, Lloyd Davidson, who was then assistant stage manager at His Majesty's Theatre and full of plans. "There are worlds to conquer," he conveyed to me. "When I have fulfilled my present engagement I will recruit an English company of actors, pick a bunch of good plays and sail forth to South America—to the Argentine, to Brazil, maybe later to Chile and Peru, for in all these countries English is a familiar language, there is a large British colony. Yes," he went on, "it means a risk—it costs thousands to bring a company over, but I think the game is worth the candle."

Now I always meet young people full of ideas and plans and generally there is one little difficulty—the wherewithal to carry them out. But Mr. Davidson was not to be daunted, he would find the shekels and force ahead. For a while I heard nothing of him until a relative came over from Buenos Aires, and telling me of the wonderful movement in that city—national theater, opera, French plays, operetta companies and what not—said, "But the greatest pleasure to me as an English woman was the appearance of English players headed by Lloyd Davidson and a charming and clever leading lady, Miss Irene Kelly. They brought an excellent repertoire from 'Peg o' My Heart' to 'Outward Bound'; they played to full houses and when they went on to Brazil they had by no means outstayed their welcome. We want them to come back. English plays to Buenos Aires have become a long-felt want."

As good luck would have it, I met Mr. Davidson in London recently; he had just returned from a long tour—his second to the west coast of South America, and he was well pleased with the result. "Tell me all about it," I humored him, "we hear nothing of all this in London."

"The 1925 tour of the Lloyd Davidson Company opened in Portugal," he began. "The plays were presented in Lisbon at the Teatro da Trindade, and in Oporto at the Teatro Sao Joao, under the distinguished patronage and in the presence of the president of the Portuguese Republic, the British Ambassador, Sir Lancelot Carnegie, the Corps Diplomatique, and under the auspices of the British Society of Portugal, with the most gratifying success. I organized and recruited this company in London, and selected Miss Irene Kelly as leading lady."

"The plays presented were 'Diplomacy,' 'Outward Bound,' 'Paddy the Next Best Thing,' and many others. From Portugal we sailed straight across to Brazil, and played at Bahia, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and Santos. This being the second visit in Rio, the company received great appreciation. Montevideo followed for the third visit and after a short and successful season the company proceeded to Buenos Aires and appeared for the fourth season and received a wonderful ovation at Teatro de la Opera, playing to crowded houses for more than three weeks. The visit of Miss Irene Kelly and our company is looked upon as one of the yearly social events of Buenos Aires."

"From Buenos Aires the company experienced the most wonderful event of this tour—the Transandine journey—across the Andes after leaving Mendoza, the train climbs by rack-rail and on through the narrow gorge of the Paramillo de las Cuevas, reaching an altitude of 13,000 feet, and then down to Los Andes, the terminus of the Chilean Transandine Railway, where passengers change into the Chilean State Railway for Santiago, 3½ hours' journey, the first glimpse of the southern Pacific. At Santiago and Valparaiso our company enjoyed remarkable success and were lavishly entertained."

"The Valparaiso season ended with a ball given in our honor by the British Society, after the last performance at Vina del Mar—the Brighton of Chile. We then em-

"Desert Gold"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 21.—Rialto Theater, "Desert Gold," a motion picture adapted by Lucien Hubbard from the story by Zane Grey, directed by George B. Seitz for Paramount.

The wonderful desert reaches and encircling mountains of the American southwest are once more caught up by the motion picture camera as background for a Zane Grey story. With slight variations, the familiar group of Zane Grey figures comes once more into picturesque being, and the rights and wrongs of the great open spaces are again mustered up for story-telling purposes. The incidents are plausibly strung together, and while there is little that is novel or particularly interesting in this newest Grey story, the picture swings along with considerable gusto.

The best scenes are at the ramshackle inn at the desert's edge, and here Mr. Seitz has set his lights and shadows most tellingly, and has given his action a fine zest and edge. Then, again, the finale is handsomely done, with the great landslide for climax. There is much fine riding, and the picture is at all times most effective. There is not much opportunity for individual members of the cast to display their histrionic abilities, but Neil Hamilton, Shirley Mason, Robert Frazer, William Powell, Joseph Swickard, Frank Lackteen and Ralph Yearsley make the most of their opportunities.

R. F.

A New Meighan Film

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 21.—Rivoli Theater, "The New Klondike," a motion picture adapted by Thomas J. Geraghty from a story by Ring Lardner, directed by Lewis Milestone for Paramount.

Thomas Meighan's new picture has Florida as its locale and baseball players and realtors as its personnel; so with the first spring warmth bringing out last year's baseball hats and rigging and with the Florida boom at its peak, what could be more timely and topical for an all-round picture? Mr. Meighan and Mr. Lardner are constantly at bat and with Lila Lee cheering valiantly on the side lines, there should be high batting averages all round. Yet Paramount's score is exceedingly low on this occasion, and far from satisfactory. With a sharper angle on all this Florida fare-up, with more abundant satire on the follies of realtors and homerunners, "The New Klondike" might have circled the bases for a generous total. As it stands the intricacies of the real estate market make dull telling, and there isn't even a ninth-inning rally to sweep the film into the home stretch.

When the picture does touch the lighter side of real estate, as in the scene where lots are sold with suit-

able musical accompaniment, or where the baseball team becomes so absorbed in prospectuses that it forgets to touch the bases, "The New Klondike" is genuinely entertaining. Otherwise there is little to be said for it. Mr. Meighan looks well in his part, but the acting honors are easily in the hands of Paul Kelly who takes some after scene without apparently the slightest effort. As a young ballplayer with an over-generous haircut and deportment, he is immense. Hallie Manning, Robert Craig, George de Carlton, Brenda Lane, and J. W. Johnston are in the cast. The settings afford an interesting glimpse of how winter looks to the other half.

R. F.

"The Monkey Theater," Budapest

Budapest, Feb. 26

Special Correspondence
FRANZ HERCZEG has followed up his success of a few weeks ago, "The Bridge," with a new play, "The Monkey Theater," which has just been produced in Budapest and which will probably bring more fame to the author than anything he has yet written.

"The Bridge" is an historical drama of Hungary, appealing strongly thereby to Hungarian national sentiment, but unlikely for this same reason to create any last-

ing and the vinegar of a group of society people. He attempts to mix the oil and the vinegar and proves they cannot mix. The first act opens in a jungle, ferns, palms, flaming flowers, monkeys chattering, birds whistling. These monkeys dwell in part of the forest where great treasures are known to be and they possess also a secret, which is their language. This secret is betrayed to white persons living somewhere on the edge of the forest by a young monkey-girl who has fallen in love with a white man. The latter, in financial straits, believes he can recuperate his own and his mother's fortunes by obtaining possession of the forest and of the treasures hid in it.

FAIRPLAY.
The second act discloses a room, excessively modern, with party of also excessively modern men and women whose sole object in life is to have a good time, wear the latest styles of dresses, be amused and be fond of sports. The mother cannot bear of her son marrying a monkey, but her objections are overcome at the thought of the money.

The monkeys have been invited to the house, they are to put their thumbs to a deed turning over their forest to a company of persons and in return they are to see the monkey-girl married to a white man and are themselves to be initiated into the mysteries of high society and will be educated in the secrets of civilization. They come, they are suspicious, they find in their naïve and simple way that the members of society are neither particularly honest nor moral. Music starts, something, a little Hawaiian, rhythmic; the monkeys like it and start dancing and dance themselves out of the place through a window.

In the third act the monkeys are back in the jungle, happy to be swinging for bananas, and the monkey-girl is wooed and won by what is to her eyes a handsome gorilla. Moonlight creeps down through the jungle, they sit huddled close together and wait for the beam to reach them. Night falls, each through the vine and ferns, and the monkeys, squatting one behind the other, commence their chanting noises as the moonbeam finds them.

Censorship Misrepresented

To the Editor of "The Christian Science Monitor."

Dear Sir:
Nothing will be gained by attacking censorship with falsehood. In the leading article of the current issue of a widely circulated weekly entitled "Censoring the Movies," the writer of the article says: "As for 'Hansel' there is at present on the shelves a moving picture of that tragedy played by a great Scandinavian actress, but it can't be shown in America because there are five murders in it."

The truth regarding this picture—the Astor-Nathan "Hansel"—is that the New York censor, described by the writer of the article as "a very stout home-body type of a woman from up-state," passed it without a single cut or change and said it was the first picture she had seen in which "which had not bored her to death."

This picture was shown at the



Franz Herczeg

Film Arts Guild's Repertory Season

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 21.—Following its successful weekly revivals of worth-while films, during the winter season, the International Film Arts Guild has undertaken a month of special showings at the Cameo Theater. For the first two weeks, the repertoire has been given over entirely to revivals of Ernst Lubitsch's films, both those made in Germany before his advent to the Hollywood studios, and those done under the auspices of United Artists, Paramount, and Warner Brothers. This is indeed a remarkable achievement in picture circles, to take the work of any single director and make up a two week's program therefrom. Indeed, the Film Arts Guild deserves much praise for such action. For the coming two weeks, the list of pictures ranges further afield, and such splendid films as Douglas Fairbanks' "Robin Hood," "The Last Laugh," "Craincheville," "Nanook of the North," and "Moana" are to be shown. The first of the guild's special subscription performances took place this last week, with a miscellaneous showing of films that ranged all the way from a Charlie Chaplin comedy to the latest German importation, a short color film from the Eastman laboratories and an essay into the realm of abstract forms in rhythmic arrangement were also seen.

R. F.

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SUN. EVE., MAR. 28—COPELY THEATRE

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The Black Pirate

Photography in Technicolor

Lillian Gish, John Gilbert in King Victor's

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LILLIAN GISH

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THE NEW TRIUMPH!

ON BROADWAY

REX INGRAM'S

"Rainbow Rose"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 20.—Forrest

Theater, George MacFarlane Productions, Inc., presents "Rainbow Rose." Book by Walter de Leon.

Founded on a story by Zella Sears.

Music and lyrics by Harold Levey

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Dances staged by Ray Perez. Production staged by Walter Wilson. The cast:

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Julia.....Margaret Walker

Mrs. Barrett.....Viola Gillette

David Martin.....Paisley Noon

Benny Ketcham.....Handford Wilson

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Rose Haven.....Shirley Sherman

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LIGHT DEMAND PREVAILS IN CLOTH MARKET

Buying Is Chiefly of Quick Goods—Prices Uneven—Some Curtailment

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 23 (Special).—Light demand and very limited trading continued to feature primary cotton goods markets during the last week. Buying, held chiefly to quick goods which were taken in small lots at rather irregular prices, but there was some forward delivery business placed at material price concessions. The firm tone in the raw material markets that developed the middle of the week seemed to eliminate the raw material prices from consideration to a large degree in the gray goods market, but this did not change the prevailing belief that prices of gray goods are likely to go lower.

There is every indication, buyers say, that there will be plenty of goods obtainable whenever wanted, and no reason at all for buying now beyond immediate needs.

The attitude of producers rather gives color to this contention for one after another the mills come forward in search of orders to liquidate inventory stocks that are becoming dangerously heavy. In some instances this has resulted in spot prices for the forward from the prices quoted for forward goods.

In most constructions, however, the supply of spot goods kept within bounds by the stronger inquiry for quick goods, and manufacturers are found to be stiffer in their quotations for quick goods than for goods deliverable two or three months ahead.

Finished Goods Slow
Finished goods have not been moving any too well, owing to the late spring, and complaints are still made of the absence of any definite style trend, and hence the confusion of merchandisers who do not know what goods to push. The market for cotton and silk mixtures have been moving fairly well, and printers are said to be fairly busy and booked some weeks ahead.

Ginghams and other colored yarn goods are not going well, and the standard patterns are said to have almost disappeared from the market, though certain fancy lines done on fine grounds are being taken in encouraging volume.

The fine goods markets are reported to be in comparatively good condition, with steady trading in plainer weaves such as pongee, lawns, voiles, satens and broadcloths, though at unsatisfactory prices. On fancies there is sufficient demand to keep virtually all of the fancy goods busy for some weeks to come.

The craze for jacquards is not so noticeable now as it was several months ago. Silk and cotton tatters and rayon and cotton goods are moving in good volume, and this type of goods is accounting for the output of a rather large number of looms in the fine cotton goods mills.

Print Cloths Dull
Print cloths, on the other hand, are extremely dull and characterized by price concessions throughout the entire lot. Standard 38½ inch 64 x 60s sold as low as 7½c for June deliveries and there were occasional lots of spots picked up at this figure, though the market hardened toward the close of the week and 7½c was paid for forward goods, with spots bringing as high as 8c.

On 38½ inch 68 x 48s there was some activity and sizable contracts for May and June shipment were secured at 6½c but were refused by the mills, which quoted an eighth cent higher for May-June goods, though willing to take on more distant dates at the three quarters. On the 80 squares, four-yard goods, there was some strengthening toward the close of the week. After sizable sales of May goods had been made at 11c, the mills began refusing this figure, and spots brought 12½c.

The low count goods were weak and not very active. Shade cloths were available at concessions.

Fall River sales were estimated at only 30,000 pieces, much of which consisted of the carded satens and twills that have been substituted for print cloths in the looms of many Fall River mills.

Sheetings Firmer
Sheetings have been relatively firmer than the rest, and have been taken in some volume at prices little changed from the previous week. Those types used in smocks have been particularly in demand and have been moving very satisfactorily.

Brown sheetings have eased off slightly in consequence of a dearth of demand and an over-weighty supply. Buyers have shown little inclination to buy ahead, and the indifference of makers and users of fabric for rubberizing has had some effect in checking the strength in this section of the market.

In yards the demand has been very unsatisfactory and goods are beginning to pile up in spinning plants in unconvertible quantities.

Curtailment has already been undertaken by a number of groups of Southern yarn mills and is being preached strongly in all quarters of the cotton yarn trade.

In fact, there are many distributors of cotton fabrics who for some time have been advising the cotton cloth mills to cut down on their rate of output if they expect to realize enough for their goods to show a manufacturing profit.

As yet the looms in the East are running at virtually normal rates, they have maintained for several months, though with some it is necessary soon to limit production, as the goods now under production.

ERIE'S DIVIDEND PROSPECTS
NEW YORK, March 23 (AP).—Wall Street's attention is being drawn to the meeting of directors of Erie Railroad next Friday, when it is reported consideration may be given to dividends on the first preferred stock. This would be the first action of this kind in 19 years, and its possibility accounted for a rise of more than 2 points in the shares yesterday. It is pointed out in railroad circles that declaration of dividends would place the road in a better bargaining position in revised plans for the "Big Plate" merger at hand, and in the proposed consolidation had increased disbursements.

MAHONING VALLEY OPERATIONS
YOUNGSTOWN, March 23.—Iron and steel production is higher in Mahoning Valley this week. Republic Iron & Steel Bessemer converters have resumed on single-turn basis. Of 50 independent open-hearth, 3 are melting, 3 are in gain. Sheet-mill capacity is active at 85 per cent, with 14 of 127 units in operation. Tin plate mills are active near capacity.

WHEAT CONDITIONS
CHICAGO, March 23.—Modern Miller says the condition of winter wheat is generally maintained, with the outlook promising in Southwest, where wheat has commenced to stool and its appearance is good. Most districts are supplied with moisture. East of Mississippi condition is irregular, and there are complaints of cold weather damage.

COAL AND COKE EXPORTS
WASHINGTON, March 23.—Exports of bituminous coal from United States in February amounted to 1,013,181 long tons, compared with 992,386 in January. Anthracite exports increased from 631,100 tons in January to 671,127 in February, while coke declined to 87,697 tons.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Am Gas Chem 1st cv 58 1/2	103	103	Pub Svc NJ et al 58 1/2	103	103
Am Gas Chem 2nd cv 58 1/2	103	103	Pub Svc NJ et al 58 1/2	103	103
Am Gas Chem 3rd cv 58 1/2	103	103	Pub Svc NJ et al 58 1/2	103	103
Am Gas Chem 4th cv 58 1/2	103	103	Pub Svc NJ et al 58 1/2	103	103
Am Gas Chem 5th cv 58 1/2	103	103	Pub Svc NJ et al 58 1/2	103	103
Am Gas Chem 6th cv 58 1/2	103	103	Pub Svc NJ et al 58 1/2	103	103
Am Gas Chem 7th cv 58 1/2	103	103	Pub Svc NJ et al 58 1/2	103	103
Am Gas Chem 8th cv 58 1/2	103	103	Pub Svc NJ et al 58 1/2	103	103
Am Gas Chem 9th cv 58 1/2	103	103	Pub Svc NJ et al 58 1/2	103	103
Am Gas Chem 10th cv 58 1/2	103	103	Pub Svc NJ et al 58 1/2	103	103
Am Gas Chem 11th cv 58 1/2	103	103	Pub Svc NJ et al 58 1/2	103	103
Am Gas Chem 12th cv 58 1/2	103	103	Pub Svc NJ et al 58 1/2	103	103
Am Gas Chem 13th cv 58 1/2	103	103	Pub Svc NJ et al 58 1/2	103	103
Am Gas Chem 14th cv 58 1/2	103	103	Pub Svc NJ et al 58 1/2	103	103
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Am Gas Chem 64th cv 58 1/2	103	103	Pub Svc NJ et al 58 1/2	103	103
Am Gas Chem 65th cv 58 1/2	103	103	Pub Svc NJ et al 58 1/2	103	103
Am Gas Chem 66th cv 58 1/2	103	103	Pub Svc NJ et al 58 1/2	103	103
Am Gas Chem 67th cv 58 1/2	103	103	Pub Svc NJ et al 58 1/2	103	103
Am Gas Chem 68th cv 58 1/2	103	103	Pub Svc NJ et al 58 1/2	103	103
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Am Gas Chem 70th cv 58 1/2	103	103	Pub Svc NJ et al 58 1/2	103	103
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Am Gas Chem 99th cv 58 1/2	103	103	Pub Svc NJ et al 58 1/2	103	103
Am Gas Chem 100th cv 58 1/2	103	103	Pub Svc NJ et al 58 1/2	103	103

STRONG CRUDE OIL SITUATION

Steadiness in Gasoline Due to Improvement in Refining Processes

Evidence of a stronger crude oil situation are becoming more apparent. In January more than 100,000 barrels of crude oil a day were taken out of storage in this country and it is estimated that 200,000 barrels a day are being withdrawn from storage at present. The situation is becoming stronger, which will further strengthen the situation, continue.

This strength in the general oil situation, where gasoline maintains only a steady tone. The steadiness of gasoline is due to improvement in the refining process, whereby refiners are getting more gasoline out of the same quantity of crude than they did a few years ago.

Although higher priced gasoline is in prospect, the advance will be less marked than in crude oil because of the greater recovery of gasoline from crude oil.

California Developments
In addition to being based on a tight, rapid consolidation of California properties is the most constructive development in many years in oil. Starting with the Standard Oil of California-Pacifi Oil merger and the talked of Standard Oil of New York-General Petroleum negotiations, the situation is now at last getting on a sound economic basis.

During the last few years there has been a great deal of speculation in this State, due to the system of offset drilling, which has forced the production of fields regardless of market conditions. The result has been producers selling oil at less than cost of production.

Mergers Aid Conservation
The recent consolidation of California properties is the biggest step which has been taken toward conservation in oil in many years.

With the merger that have already been completed in California and the others that are now being negotiated it would seem that the oil companies there should be in a position to make fair returns on the investment, which generally has not been the case in the last few years.

In the week ended March 13 averaged 604,300 barrels daily, and shows a decline of 29,000 barrels from the first of the year. Expected increase in output as a result of the extension of the Long Beach field has not materialized.

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CUSTOMS RULINGS
NEW YORK, March 23 (Special).—Overruling a protest of United States, Chicago, the Board of Customs and Excise has ruled that a paper-lined handkerchief with drawn threads were correctly assessed at 75 per cent of value for duty.

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HOCKEY MEETING AT ARENA TODAY

New Pro League May Be Formed—Will It Be

Some time ago the possibility of another professional hockey league, to include such cities as Boston, Montreal, Providence, New York, and Springfield, was discussed in Boston between the professional and amateur interests here. At that time Boston was

The opportune moment to proceed on something definite was seen by Mr. George V. Brown, general manager of the Boston Arena, when it was learned that Leo Dandurand of the Canadian Hockey Club would be in Boston today with his team, which is playing at the Arena.

man of a day ago to arrange such a meeting and met with hearty co-operation from the Montreal Hockey man. The matter was then immediately dispatched by Mr. Brown to other team and rink men believed to be interested and many signified their interest.

Providence will likely be represented by Albert Geiger and others, while Boston will have as its representatives Col. John S. Hammond and others. Of course, has Mr. Dandurand here, and Boston will have both Mr. Brown and Mr. Dandurand. The Bruins, of course, the Boston Bruins. If matters progress at all, it is not unlikely that officers and constitution of the new league will be decided.

The question which is likely to provide the greatest amount of discussion is a peculiar one, and, although it may seem to be a simple one, it may be a difficult one. Mr. Adams of the Bruins is favoring the formation of a new league, and is likely to join the National Hockey League team, and terms the future organization as minor professional. Mr. Brown of the Bruins is opposed to this, and is, however, he fails to see any reason why the new league cannot stand on its own feet, independent of the N. H. L. The affair looks like a repetition of National and American League affairs in baseball.

Finally Mr. Adams is not looking

for opposition here in Boston from another professional team and could hardly be expected to sponsor such, but Mr. Brown evidently thinks that, if the Arena itself is to run a team in this new professional league, there is no

are unlimited. At any rate there is ample room in Boston for two separate leagues, and Montreal, through Mr. Dandurand, also believes another club

could be entertained. At the first discussion there was mentioned that two teams might enter from Montreal, but apparently that has been discarded and only one will be in.

Providence is desirous of hockey

next year and since it has not made a record, the representatives here are to learn and entertain representation in the league. Springfield is considered good ground by Mr. Brown, and he is sure to be in the city known just now. Pittsburgh has been said to be interested in having another team in that city, but Mr. Brown is not sure. He is sure that the representing hockey there. New York even refused to consider an invitation to this meeting at first, but reconsidered after New York had been prepared to do something definite.


N. E. LEAGUE HAS QUALIFIED

AT ALBANY, N. Y., March 23 (AP)—John H. Brown, president of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, today announced that the New York Yankees, Boston Red Sox, St. Louis Cardinals, Philadelphia Phillies, Pittsburgh Pirates, Cincinnati Reds, Cleveland Indians, Detroit Tigers, Chicago White Sox, and Washington Senators, all of which are members of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, have qualified for Class B membership, with Claude B. Davidson of Boston as president.

DEUX TO MANAGE ELMIRA

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 23 (AP)—Joseph Brown, former owner of the Elmira Red Sox, and pilot of the Evansville

team in the Three I League last year, has been named manager of the Elmira Club, of the New York-Pennsylvania League, for the 1926 season.



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(continued)

FASCIST CLOUD ARISES THAT DARKENS HORIZON OF FRANCE

Financial Muddle and Continually Increasing Cost of Living Make Nation Long for Strong Man at Helm of Ship of State

By SISLEY HULLSTON

PARIS, Feb. 24 (Special Correspondence)—So often is the question of whether Fascism has any chance of seizing the reins of power in France put to me, and so frequently are there flat statements in the newspapers that some kind of dictatorship is inevitable, that it would be well to set out the factors which make for Fascism and the factors which tell against it.

The financial muddle undoubtedly favors Fascism. The financial muddle is not a new phenomenon in France. Even before the war the fiscal system was extremely bad, and there are many people who consider that before the first shot was fired in the war France, by reason of its antiquated methods, was bound to pass through an acute crisis. Throughout the war money was spent like water. Nobody counted the cost, and nobody tried to effect economies.

Now taxation increased as it should have been, but the situation of France was engorged by other issues. After the war the Bloc National believed that everything could be put right by the simple process of squeezing hundreds of millions of gold marks from Germany. Again, there was great waste and inadequate taxation. Yet it was not until the Bloc des Gauches came into power in 1924 that there was any serious trouble.

As long as confidence was maintained France could manage to get along, but by a series of inopportune campaigns a mild panic was produced. The calls on the Treasury for the redemption of the floating debt were insistent and overwhelming. Inflation had to be practiced. The franc slipped downhill. Here were conditions in which Fascism might take root, as in similar conditions Fascism had taken root in Italy.

Leader Wanted

There is a demand for a government of authority and a widespread feeling in favor of a Strong Man, even though that Strong Man be obliged to resort to illegal operations. France is "tired of" the obvious inadequacy of her rulers, and might welcome anybody who could really rule, with or without Parliament.

Radicalism in France is not necessarily extremist. On the contrary, it is traditionally bourgeois—that is to say, anti-revolutionary. But the radicals allied themselves for the purpose of securing a parliamentary majority with the Socialists, who are openly revolutionary. But even the Socialists would shrink from highly unpopular measures which would upset the present social edifice were they not pushed by the Communists, who number 26 in the Chamber, and if one counts a few unattached members who are truly Communist, about 30 members. The consequence is that the Socialists force the pace for the radicals, and the radicals force the pace for the Communists.

It was certain therefore that there would be a reaction. A number of the radicals have been formed which are specifically Fascist. One body is known as the Blue Shirts. It professes its readiness to resort to violence. There are also the Young Patriots. Their numerical strength is not large, and, if one were content to count heads, Fascism as an organized idea could be dismissed altogether, because the little societies should be regarded rather as rallying centers.

The Blue Shirts

The other day I discussed this matter with a most respectable and elderly Frenchman of conservative views, and this is what he said: "It would be absurd to imagine me in present circumstances donning a Blue Shirt. I will certainly join no such group. But if the Socialists come to power and were to act illegally, I would not hesitate; I would immediately enroll myself among the Blue Shirts. Throughout France there would be thousands, of thousands, hundreds of thousands, who would follow the same course." It is undoubtedly true that numerical strength is not a safe guide.

In addition, there is grave discontent in the country because with the fall of the franc the cost of living has risen. One of the greatest objections to the Bloc National was that it encouraged speculation to reduce the cost of living. It has not only failed, but prices have gone up swiftly under its administration. Discontent among the masses may produce a dangerous situation.

Further, all kinds of associations are openly at variance with the successive governments. The manufacturers address appeals over the head of Parliament to the President of the Republic, who in France is normally regarded merely as a figurehead. The tax collectors themselves issue manifestos, pointing out what, in their opinion, should be done—a most improper proceeding, since the duty of officials is to obey orders and not to make laws. Shopkeepers from time to time indulge in a strike of shuttered windows. There is much talk of a strike of taxpayers. Generally, one may discover in various sections of French society an incipient revolt.

These are the factors which make for Fascism, but there are many factors which militate against Fascism in France and they should be set out with equal impartiality.

Factors Against Fascism

In the first place, the French people, though they have submitted to self-appointed dictators, though they have occasionally even demanded for authority, have had such unpleasant experiences that they are suspicious of anybody who tries to take power into his own hands. They may tolerate a firm ruler for a little while, but they will quickly rebel. The Revolution threw down the old régime of absolute monarchy. Napoleon I was allowed to govern because France was at war with Europe and because Napoleon had an unusually great personality. Napoleon III was helped by circumstances, and in any event his au-

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"A lot means a home
A home means a lot"

BONELLI-ADAMS CO.
Realtors

110 State Street, Boston

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.
For sale, 8-room house, fireplace, screened porch, over 1000 sq. ft. of shrubs, fruit and shade trees; very near railroad and streetcar.

740 Wellesley Street

Laugh and the World Laughs with You

Itinerant: "Please, lady, can you help a poor man?"

Lady: "Can you saw wood?"

Itinerant: "What grammar? You mean, 'Can you see wood?'"

"What are you fishing for, my lad?"

"For snigs," answered the boy unhappily.

"How long have you been at it?"

"All day."

"But what are snigs?"

"I don't know," came the weary reply. "I haven't caught one yet."

"—Titi-Bits."

"Where do the income taxes go?"

"I'm not so bothered about that. It's where they're coming from!"

Boss: "On your way to Smith & Son's, you will pass a football ground?"

Office Boy (hopefully): "Yes, sir?"

Boss: "Well, pass it."—London Opinion.

Diner: "See here, waiter, this is an extraordinarily small piece of steak for \$1."

Waiter: "Quite right, sir, but you will be a long time eating it."

"What has happened to your bicycle?" asked the mother.

"Oh," said Bobby, "the tire is punctured."

"You mean punctured, my boy."

"Yes, mother, but I'm a bit pert with conviction. 'I came to a full stop'—Pearson's.

"Did you tell your teacher he helped you with your arithmetic?"

"Yes, Daddy, but she said she guessed she wouldn't make me stay after school, because that would be making me suffer for someone else's mistakes."

At a London cinema, sweets are distributed free by the management. We understand that, owing to the prevalence of sub-tle recting, the only variety provided is stick-jaw.—Humorist.

"Dad, what is a chrysanthemum?"

"A chrysanthemum is a dandelion which has had a college education."

Alumnus: "Professor, I have made some money, and I want to do something for my old college. I don't remember what studies I excelled in, if any."

Professor: "In my classes you slept most of the time."

Alumnus: "I'll endow a dormitory."—Kansas City Journal.

"Be careful; the floors are polished."

"Don't worry, missus," replied the plumber. "I have on hollered shoes."

ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Local Classified

OTHER THAN UNITED STATES
Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10¢ a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)
For Other Classified Advertisements See Preceding Page

TEACHERS

MRS. GRACE MCKNIGHT
formerly assistant to
I. PHILIP
head of the piano work in the
PARIS CONSERVATOIRE
is now opening a London Studio.
Philip writes: "She is an exceedingly in-
telligent artist, a lover of art, intelligent,
very devoted to her students," etc., etc.
For interviews write to Southborough
Road, Sutton, Surrey.

Mrs. Bryan Gibbs, L.R.A.M.
(Miss Helene John)

Solo Pianist. Pupil of Tobias Matthay
REGISTERED TEACHER OF PIANO
AND SOLO SINGING
Prepares pupils for the Profession at
14 Parkhurst Road, Bexhill-on-Sea
Phone 206
And at Grosvenor Hall, 115-117 Wigmore
Street, London, W. 1, on Wednesdays.

SINGING

Helene Klein.
Assistant Teacher to Herman Klein, author
of "Red Canto," receives pupils at 40 Avenue
Road, London, N. W. 8, Tel. Hampstead 47.

SPENCER THOMAS

SINGER
has vacancies for pupils.
Studio, Wigmore Hall Studios, W. 1.
Tel. Mountview 222

MISS SYDNEY KEITH

Private lessons in Elocution and Gesture.
Stage coaching and public speaking and read-
ing. A. S. Keogh, 100, Strand, London, W. C. 2.
Apply MISS J. M. HARVEY, 50
Manchester St., Manchester Square, London,
W. 1.

AMY WINTER

ELOCUTION AND DRAMATIC CLASSES
Class in City Monday Evenings
Private Lessons
129 St. Mark's Road, London, W. 10

ROSALIE GARNETT, VOCALIST

Gives lessons in singing and voice
production (private studio). Apply
The Three Arts Club, 19, Maryle-
bone Road, London, W. 1.

MRS. FLORENCE DUNN

Contra Alt Vocalist
Teacher of Singing
Please apply 40 Sandford Avenue
Church Street, Salop

PRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN IN SHORTHAND

Typing and shorthand. Moderate fees.
Apply MISS CECILIE GERN, 4 Boundary
Road, Richmond, London, W. 11.

PIANOFORTE LESSONS GIVEN (Matthay

Method), pupils received or visited by ar-
rangement. MISS GUNN, 73 Telford Ave.,
Streatham Hill, London, S. W. 13.

City Headings

ENGLAND

Bath

E. P. WOOD
AUTOMOBILE & GENERAL
ENGINEER
Crescent Works, Crescent Lane, Bath
Repairs & Complete Overhauls
Petrol, Oil & Tyre Supplies. Tel. 1018

H. O. HAWKINS

ART DYER & DRY CLEANER
Over 24 years' practical experience
Personal Supervision. Quick Service.
Works: Circus Place
4 Gloucester Street, Julian Road, Bath

W. J. ASHER

PLUMBER, SANITARY ENGINEER
Gas & Hot Water Fitter, Contractor for
Decorations & General House Repairs.
8 St. Peter's Ter., Lower Bristol Road,
Bath

ELECTRIC LIGHTING

Heating—WIRELESS—Power
Accumulators repaired and charged
SYDNEY & ELLIS
32 Barton St., Bath Tel. 1162

Waldron's Hotel

QUEEN SQUARE, BATH
1 minute Park & shops, 3 minutes Roman
Baths & Pump rooms, 5 minutes station, terms
moderate. Americans specially catered for.

A. INGLETON

GROCEER & PROVISION MERCHANT
Fruit & Green Groceries
Weekly or fortnightly orders
called for & promptly delivered.
64 Beckington Road
Oldfield Park, Bath

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

Bedroom & sitting room communicating,
with board, & large comfortable room, central
heating, moderate. Mrs. R. L. & Gloucester
Place, Bath.

Birmingham

C. KUNZLE

CAFES

Union St.
Five Ways
Midland Arcade
Market St., Leicester

Chocolates

Cakes

The Tudor Galleries

Mrs. A. M. Brown Cent. 1962 Tel.
Large Stock of
Genuine Antique Furniture
Fine Selection of Pewter

GENUINE ANTIQUES

Pottery, China, Glass, etc.
Distinctive Jewellery

GENUINE ANTIQUES

5 Cannon Street (Off New Street)

Classified Advertisements for The

Christian Science Monitor are re-
ceived at the following advertising
offices:

BOSTON Tel. Back Bay 4350
107 Plymouth St.

NEW YORK Tel. Calverton 2706
270 Madison Ave.

LONDON Tel. Gerrard 5422
2, Adelphi Terrace

PARIS Tel. Elysée 91-99
55, Faubourg St. Honoré

PHILADELPHIA Tel. Exchange 9186
902 Fox Bldg.

CHICAGO Tel. Wabash 7182
1458 McCormick Bldg.

CLEVELAND Tel. Chabery 7182
1608 Union Trust Bldg.

KANSAS CITY Tel. Cadillac 0085
455 Bank Bldg.

ST. LOUIS Tel. Delaware 0272
705 Commerce Bldg.

ST. FRANCISCO Tel. Union 2470
625 Market St.

LOS ANGELES Tel. Main 2890
625 Van Nuys Bldg.

SEATTLE Tel. Main 3004
161 Empire Bldg.

PORTLAND, ORE. Tel. Main 0430
1022 N. W. Bank Bldg.

Also by Local Advertising Representatives
United States and other countries.
Type in many cities, throughout the

ENGLAND

Birmingham

(Continued)

A. B. SEAR LTD.

(Tel. C. 3652)
30 CARRS LANE (2 doors from High St.)
CLASSIC TAILORS

Birkenhead

Allanasons

Is a Good House for Table and Bed Linen
GRANGE ROAD, BIRKENHEAD

Blackpool

LAWN & HOWARTH

HOUSE FURNISHERS

AGENTS
FOR
BUOYANT
EASY CHAIRS
AND
SETTEES

ST. MARYS
PARSONAGE
MANCHESTER
160 Church Street
BLACKPOOL
Consult the
Actual Makers

Miss F. L. Spring
Dressmaker and Costume
Specialist in Furs

13 QUEEN STREET
BACK REGENT ROAD, BLACKPOOL

PRINTING

By M. & F. TAYLOR Tel. 1187

Bournemouth

"OAKLANDS"

On West Cliff, Close Sea and Gardens.
Gas fires all bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine.
Separate Staff. Personal Supervision.
C. S. KEAN

F. WILKINS LTD.

Bakers, cooks and confectioners, 192 Old
Christchurch Road, Bournemouth. 120 Holdenhurst
Rd., 47 Commercial Rd., 77 Southbourne
Grove, 87 Christchurch Rd.,
Bournemouth. Bath Buns.

PINECOT

Private Hotel Southbourne
in own grounds, dune South.
Tel. Southbourne 232

CLAYS

45 HIGH CLASS FRUITERER & FLORIST
45 Commercial Road, Tel. 843
Vegetables fresh from gardens daily.
Separate Staff. Personal Supervision.
Civility & Service.

THE LINEN WAREHOUSE

Gervin Place, The Square
Specialists in all directions.
ANDERSON & MACAULEY, Ltd.
of Belfast

GO TO FROWDS DAIRY

For Guernsey Milk, Rich Cream,
Butter and Eggs.
23 Triangle Tel. 835
Kindly mention The Christian Science Monitor

Bradford

J. Frankland,

DECORATOR

Scottish Road, Toller Lane
Tel. 1954

Table Meals of Quality

HAROLD ROBERTS

Canterbury Lamb a Speciality
11 Westgate, and 23 Barry Street
Also at Leeds. Tel. 4258

JOHN HAIGH

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
Breeches Maker, Liveries, Motor Clothing
88 Dawson Square, Bradford. Telephone 3287

Brighton and Hove

William Hill

(Inval Ltd.)
High-Class Millinery
GOWNS
JUVENILE CUTTING
FURNISHING

PLUMMER ROGERS

Shoe Specialists, Foot Fitters
28 Brunswick Road, Broomham-by-Sea
(exactly opposite G. P. O.)
At "You" Service

Bristol

DOROTHY BELLAMY

Costs, Costumes, Coat-Frocks, Two-
piece Suits, Gowns, Afternoon and
Evening. Furs, Millinery, Jumpers, Mack-
intoshes.
Exclusive models at popular prices.
Outstays a specialty.

13 Bridge Street, Bristol Bridge
BRISTOL

FURNISHINGS

NEWBERY & SPINDLER Ltd.
Queens Road, Phone 3370, Bristol

GERTRUDE LONG

183c Redland Road, Durham Downs
HIGH-CLASS LADIES' OUTFITTER
Specialist in Sports Ready-to-Wear
Garments. Personal supervision.

LANE & ROBINSON

QUALITY SHOES
For Ladies, Gentlemen & Children
96a Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol.
Repairs well done. Tel. 3660.

L A R O N T

Ladies' and Children's
HIGH CLASS HAIRDRESSING
53 Park St., Bristol

A. W. GREEN

Manufacturer's Direct Representative
Stainless Cutlery, Electro-plate
Cut Glass, Art Metal Ware
Leather Goods, Handbags
Tel. 2370 1 St. Augustine's Parade, Bristol

Brooks of Bristol

Dyers and Cleaners

CHURCHILL & SON, LTD.

PIANOS
FLAT-PIANOS
& MUSIC
66 Park Street, Bristol

Bromley, Kent

RUSSELL & BROMLEY, Ltd.
Exclusive Shoes for All Occasions
7 Ravensall Parade
High Street Bromley
Phone Ravensbourne 3121 and 3122

ENGLAND

Bromley, Kent

(Continued)

GEORGE PYRKE & SONS

Home Furnishers

Removal & Storage Contractors.
147-148 High Street, Bromley, Kent
Telephone: Ravensbourne 2601-2602

Phone 1076 Ravensbourne

THE CONFISERIE

24 The Broadway, Bromley, Kent
for QUALITY, ORIGINALITY, VA-
RIETY, prompt service. ALWAYS
SOMETHING NEW

Telephone Chislehurst 322

WILLIAM BRIGDEN

Corn, Hay and Straw Merchant
CHISLEHURST

Deliveries in the neighbourhood
Bickley, Bromley & Sidcup.

PIANOS

ROBERT MORLEY & CO.
5 Aberdeen Buildings, High Street
Bromley

Head Depot—108 High Street, Lewisham
Factory—Holbeach Road, Catford
TUNING & REPAIRS

EVA (Mrs. Lewis) First Floor
Specialist in Ladies' wear: gowns, jumpers,
leather goods; in connection with
MRS. FRY'S DOMESTIC AGENCY
56 East St., Bromley. Tel. Ravensbourne 3402

C. PALMER

London Road Dye Works
FURRIERS, DYERS & CLEANERS
93 London Road, Bromley. Tel. Ravensbourne 2088

FOR DIAMOND & GEM JEWELLERY

P. H. EDE & CO.
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialize in Repairs
21 High St., Bromley. Tel. Ravensbourne 2708

ART NEEDLEWORK

M. P. HILL
183 Beckenham Road, Beckenham
All Crochet & Knitted Goods
Made to Order.

ALEX. TOSLAND & SON

Furnishing Specialists
Bromley, Kent
Telephone: Ravensbourne 216

TAILOR FOR LADIES ONLY

F. W. LAMBERTON
Note: Private House Address.
15 Manor Road, Beckenham, Kent.
Telephone Ravensbourne 1912.

BROMLEY ELECTRICAL & WIRELESS SUPPLIES

33 Masons Bldg., BROMLEY, KENT
Phone Ravensbourne 2803
ELECTRICIANS AND RADIO SPECIALISTS

BOYS' CLOTHING

of high grade manufacture throughout
and complete school outfits at
ALFRED PARSONS
38 and 39 High Street, Bromley, Kent.
Telephone Ravensbourne 302.

Ed Vickers & Son, Limited

Builders and Contractors, 24 Heathfield Road,
Bromley, Kent. Tel. Ravensbourne 1294.
Decorations & Window Cleaning.

Canterbury

CHARLES E. BURGESS

(Late Holmes)
Mercery Lane, Canterbury
High-Class Groceries, Provisions,
American, French and Italian Goods
Collector and distributor of all the latest
and newest produce brought on to the
European Markets at
LONDON STORE PRICES

CROSS & JACKMAN

6 High Street, Canterbury
High-Class Printers & Publishers
POSTER WORK A SPECIALITY
Illustrated Pamphlets
All kinds of Concert Work, etc.

Cheltenham

HIGH-CLASS GROCERS & PROVISION MERCHANTS

W. VALE & CO.
93-4 Windchapel Street, Phone 723
Agent for Dixons Soap

Chester

J. COLLINSON & CO.

6 Eastgate Row, Chester
Telephone 603

FRANCIS & SONS

Merchant Tailors and Linen.
Suits and Costumes made to measure.
15 and 17 St. Michael's Row, CHESTER
Telephone 637

Croydon

HAMMETT'S

Are Specialists in
Prime Scotch Beef
South Down Lamb and Mutton
and Choice Colonial Produce
HAMMETT'S
117 NORTH END, CROYDON
Telephone Croydon 1253
See our advertisement on another page of
this issue

STANBRIDGE & BEALL

High-Class Stationery, Books and
Fancy Leather Goods, etc.
4 The Broadway, Coulsdon, Surrey

S STAPLES

MAKER OF PICTURE FRAMES,
33 HIGH STREET, CROYDON.
PHONE, CROYDON 2513.

We can supply you with
Any Make of Car
With efficient Service to follow

Moore's Presto Motor Works

Limited
North End, Croydon

MAISON JEAN

LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
9a George Street, Croydon
Tel. Croydon 2483

HOCKEY & BRIMACOMBE

High-Class Grocery and Provisions
Addiscombe, Croydon
Phones Addiscombe 1349 and 1355

ENGLAND

Croydon

(Continued)

Coal Merchants

For Best Coal Value Order from
T. S. & J. P. LAYTON
Coal Factors, East Croydon Station.
Ideal Fuel for Hot Water Boilers.

MADAME BLANCHE

40 London Road, West Croydon
Phone Croydon 2524
(From Oxford St., W. 1.)
COSTUMES—GOWNS—MILLINERY
Also at 9 Brighton Road, Redhill

FOR RICH QUALITY MILK TRY

J. J. OYCE
Telephone South West 1089
290 London Rd., Croydon. 10 London Rd.,
Croydon. 291 Lower Addiscombe Rd., Croy-
don. 284 Benham Lane, Thornton Heath

Derby

E. BEMROSE

Footwear Specialists
No foot too difficult to fit.
Agents for Lotus & Delta.

Personal attention & civility assured at
91 & 69 St. Peter's Street, Derby

KENNETH GREGORY

The House for beautiful Gowns
for all occasions.

Novel Millinery, Suits, Coats and all
Ladies' Outfitting of Quality.
10 & 12 St. James Street, Derby

RELIABLE SEEDS

for successful gardening
K. Y. E. S.
Market Place, Derby

Dewsbury

MARGARET HEPPLE

JUMPERS—KNITWEAR
GLOVES, HOSIERY, etc.
53 Westgate, Dewsbury

English Lakes

GLEN ROTHAY PRIVATE HOTEL,
RYDAL, AMBLESIDE—Beautiful wooded
grounds overlooking Rydal Water, and ad-
joining grounds of late poet Wordsworth;
boating, fishing, tennis, electric trams; coaches
from Windermere Station (A. & R. A. C.).
Tel. Ambleside 43.

MANSFIELD & WADLOW

Printers, Stationers, Bookbinders, &c.
19 High Street, Erith
Phone Erith 41

Erith

J. L. TANNAR, Ltd.

HIGH GRADE
SHOE SPECIALISTS,
62 High Street, Exeter

Fleetwood—Lancs.

C. RASK

For Electric Buoy Lamps
Suitable for Trawl Fishing
Will burn 120 to 240 hours. Can
also be used under water if nec-
essary.
Made in 2 sizes, weight 7 1/2 lbs. & 1 1/2 lbs.
Prices on application. Telephone 313 Fleetwood.
Telegram "Rask" Fleetwood.

Gateshead-on-Tyne

GRAHAM—For Millinery

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear;
Good Value and Repairs
27 Whitehall Road

WHERE YOU MAY BUY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND

Birmingham—W. H. Smith & Son, 19-21 Cor-
onation Street.
Brighton & Hove—John Beal & Son, 55 East
Street, Brighton; J. Clegg, 34 Upper Kil-
nell Street, near Clock Tower, Brighton;
John Baird, 105 Church Road, Hove; W

ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER CITY HEADINGS

ENGLAND

Beautiful Fabrics
for
CURTAINS
AND
LOOSE COVERS
Admirable range of
artistic materials for
Curtains and Loose
Covers, including many
interesting new designs
in a wide variety of at-
tractive colorings.

BOWEN & MALLON
183-187 Finchley Road N. W. 3

The MAISON COPIE

3 William Street Sloane 4923

Coiffeurs de Dames

Marcel and Permanent

Waving

Shingling in best style

Monsieur COPIE will give his advice
on your coiffure

Arch Preserver Shoes

Fitted by

A. PALMER LTD.

7 Harewood Place
Hanover Square, W. 1
Mayfair 4405

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY

TAILORS

and Breeches Makers

23 BUCKLEBURY

Three doors from the Mansion House—
Queen Victoria Street, E. C. 4.RELIABLE GOODS—Personal Attention
Phone: Central 3050

Adèle, de Paris

DRESS ARTISTS

and COSTUMIERS

SPECIALTIES: — "LINE" — and an
artistic consummation individualistic to
each client.ROBES, MODES, TAILOR-MADES
HATS from 2 GuineasWOVEN TO FIGURE CORSETS
22 Mount Street, W. 1

ARNOTT & ROSSE

Court Hairdressers,

Manicurists, Etc.

Permanent Waving—Several Systems—
with and without Gas and Electricity.
Marcel and Permanent.Mrs. Anna L. Rosse gives advice as to
styles, etc., Warwick St., W. 1

Telephone Victoria 8481

BRADLEY & PERRINS Ltd.

General, Fancy, and Furnishing Drapers
Reliable Goods at Moderate Prices257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267 & 269
Harrow Road,
Paddington, London, W. 9

JEAN LORRAINE

Charming and Inexpensive

Gowns, Tailor Made

189 Regent Street, Tel. Gerrard 7211
London, W. 1.

CLEARY & PHILLIPS

Artistic

Decorative Schemes

Chintzes, Wall Papers, Furniture, Cre-
tonnes, Damasks, Blinds, Carpets,
28 Knightsbridge, S. W. 1. Sloane 4128

Shetland Industries

Shetland and Fair Isle Hand Knitted
Jumpers, Jerseys and DressesSpecialists in Ladies' Hand Knitted
Dresses and Underwear, Fine Lacy
Knitted Shawls and Scarves.

92 George Street, Baker St., W. 1

BALDWIN SMITH

"K" Boot Specialist
232a Regent Street
(Near Oxford Circus)
and at 103 Chesham

BURGESS'S LAUNDRY

103 Walmer Rd., North Kensington, "7-10"
Phone Park 7211Depots: 103 Portobello Rd., North Kensington
109 High Street, Notting Hill Gate
M. E. REPTON, Managers

Building, Alterations and Repairs

E. J. PROTHOROE & SONS
41 Andover Place, Kilburn, N. W.
Phone MADRA 2144

MADAME ALICIA

Dressmaking, Model Gowns & Hats
LADIES' OWN MATERIALS USED

73 Westbourne Grove, W. 2. Park 6734

THE AMERICAN BOOK SUPPLY CO.

Dyke's Auto-Encyclopedia
A Standard Work on Motor Mechanism
Latest Edition. Price 3s.
149 Strand, W. C. 2. City 9620

PRINTING and STATIONERY

HODSON & HARTNOLL
Church Work & Speciality
304 Brixton Rd., S. W. 9. Brixton 1084

MME. B. PESTA

Look slim & well dressed by wearing
Corsets or Belt, made to measure.ARTISTE EN CORSETS
12 Baker St., W. 1. Tel. Mayfair 6409

CABINET MAKING

Furniture constructed to suit customers'
requirements: antique renovated
and remodelled

M. MEISTER, 15 Harrington St., N. W. 1

ENGLAND

Ladies HAIRDRESSING
E. SMITH
Permanent Waving
Full Front 2/-, Half Head 4/-
112A Westbourne Grove, W.
Telephone Park 207

PEARSALE'S COAL
THE PLEASURE OF YOUR CUSTOM WOULD BE
GREATLY APPRECIATED.
THIRLSDALE & SONS LTD.
125 WESTBOURNE PARK RD W2
PHONE PARK 4000

NEW DEPARTMENT

FLOAT-IRONED

Family Laundry Service

2/6 a dozen articles

RICHMOND LAUNDRY

165 Hammermith Rd., London, W. 6.
Telephone Riverside 1345.

Watteau

31, DEACON PLACE,
KEN 1968.

COURT DRESSMAKERS

ROBES & LINGERIE

MODES MILLINERY

BETTY'S RESTAURANT

and TEA ROOMS

Open daily (except Sundays) from 11-6
Wednesdays 11-5. Lunches from 12
to 2-30. Dinners on Wednesdays only
from 6-30 to 8 p. m.

EVERYTHING HOME MADE

Special Arrangements for Parties.
136 Sloane Street, Sloane Square
Tel. Sloane 3513

FURNITURE

HAND-MADE

BAINES & HOPE

FURNITURE RESTORED
(Showroom Wednesday
Afternoon)
29 Upper Cheyne Row,
Chelsea, S. W. 3.
Tel. Hop. 6718

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S

HAIRDRESSERS

Everything for the Toilet
Agent for F. & M. J. J. J.
Mitscham Lavender Specialities
DAYMARD'S
80 & 82 Piccadilly Road,
Near Sloane Sq., S. W. 1
Close Thursday 10. Open Saturdays
Kensington 4590

Matthews' Dairy

(T. M. & E. S. Venner)
Russell Gardens
Kensington, W. 14
Phone Park 3261Rich Cream-line & Certified
Milk Delivered in Bottles.
Dairy Farm Produce.

Charles H. Baber

Foot Fitter

304-306 Regent Street
LONDON, W. 1

See our advertisement on another page of

CHARLES H. BABER, Ltd.

MRS. CHRISTIE

Charming Antique Furniture

CHINA, GLASS, Etc.

at moderate prices

245 Fulham Road, S. W. 10
Tel. Ken. 7318. Buses, 14, 96, 31

The Thistle Tea Rooms

33 Haymarket, & at Abbey House,
Victoria St. & Topham St., Westminster
Famous for High Class Luncheons
and TeasReal Scotch teas with home-made
scones & cakesOpen 10:30 to 5:30. Sundays 3 to 7
Regent 3189

Bakery and Confectionery

Allinson & Hovis Bread
F. FUELLING
151 Earl's Court Rd., S. W. 5

JOHN STEVENS

Books, Records, Music

PHONE ME YOUR ORDER

136 Ladbroke Grove, W. 10. Park 6074

BRITANNIS CARBON CO.

Carbons, Typewriter Ribbons, Typewrit-
ing and Publishing Office Stationery,
Printing, etc. Translations: German,
Dutch, French & Spanish.
15 Gresham Street, London, E. C. 2

Berko

42 Sloane St., S. W. 1
Tel. Vic. 3133

WATERFORD GLASS

Choice selection on view at
MARTIN BAXTER
1a Piccadilly Arcade, 1st Floor

A. TEAGUE

Working House Decorator, etc.

12 Newman Street, S. W. 11

THE HAT BOX

Large Headfittings

47 Buckingham Gate. Phone Victoria 2360

MADAME ESTHER HALL

DRESSMAKER

150 Earls Court Road, S. W. 5

Hand-Made Leather Goods
Pochettes, Bags, Hats, Motifs, etc.MAT PHILLIPS
262 King Street, Hammermith, W. 6

ENGLAND

MISS ATKINS
Specialises in
Ladies' Clothes
Suitable for Working Town or Country
5 Harewood Place, Hanover Square, W.
Telephone Mayfair 3077

The Salisbury Supply Co.
5 (REED LANE, LUDGATE HILL)
Private & Commercial
Printers & Stationers
ACCOUNT BOOKS & SPECIALITY
RELAY STAMPERS & CARD PLATE ENGRAVERS

The ART STORE

E. J. WILLSON & SONS
53 Sloane Square, S. W. 1Books, Book Covers, Pictures, Markers,
American greeting cards for every occasion.Sole Agent for "Trust Craft Boxed
Gifts" (Beautiful and Inexpensive)

J. COLLINS & SONS

High-Class Grocers

Provision Merchant, etc.
Motor Delivery to London & District
daily69 Abingdon Road, Kensington, W.
Phone Western 921

M. C. SETTLE

The Saville Street Tailor
186 Church St., Kensington, W. 8
(Near Notting Hill Gate Met. & Tube)
Tel. Park 4978

London—Bexley Heath

Say It With Flowers

THE FLOWER SHOP

MABEL DAVIES, Broadway, Bexley Heath.
Kensington—High-class Florist & Fruiterer. Choice
cut flowers & fruit fresh daily. All orders care-
fully attended to. Bells and Bells Bells.

London—Blackheath

R. E. W. POND

CABINET MAKER

Antiques Copied and Renovated
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Within the last week or two the principal Labor Party leaders, Ramsay MacDonald and Arthur Henderson, have sharply criticized the policy and activities of the Independent Labor Party, which, although it is a constituent section of the national body, maintains its own office, headquarters and staff, and holds its own annual conference. The leaders of the I. L. P. hold that their mission is to prepare the track of advance for the whole Labor movement, to stimulate it constantly to greater zeal for the pure doctrine of Socialism, and to guard the movement against tendencies, to which the older Labor Party leaders are supposed to be susceptible, toward compromise and co-operation with Liberalism. It is activity based on this idea that has brought the Council of the I. L. P. into conflict with National Party leaders and executive.

Mr. Henderson was the spokesman of the executive when he attacked a proposal to be submitted in April by the I. L. P. Council to the Labor and Socialist International at Zurich that an approach shall be made to the Communist International at Moscow to discuss a possible basis of unity. The Labor Party executive has opposed this unanimously, on the ground that it is altogether contrary to the letter and spirit of last year's Liverpool resolutions designed to free the British Party entirely from Communist influences and propaganda from within, and that it would create only confusion and difficulty if another attempt were made to combine such alien policies as the revolutionary, dictatorship aims of the Communists and the evolutionary parliamentary methods of the Labor Party.

Mr. MacDonald's criticism is based on more general grounds. He objects to the attempts of the I. L. P. to impose on the Labor Party complete paper schemes for the attainment of Socialism, without reference to the obstacles a Labor Government has to face in the shape of long-established interests and traditions which make any process of reform a difficult one.

This opposition to the I. L. P. is echoed by other prominent men in the Labor Party and the trade union movement, and it therefore enhances the interest in the I. L. P. annual conference early in April, when the discussion is to be concentrated mainly on the grandiose plan for the achievement of "Socialism in our time," a phrase which has evoked Mr. MacDonald's scorn. This plan includes proposals for the reconstruction of the industrial movement so as to bring it fully into line with the political Socialist body. Many of the suggestions are objected to by members of the other sections of the Labor Party as doctrinaire and out of touch with the realities of political and economic life, as Labor ministers and trade union officials find it in their efforts to deal in a practical way with thorny problems.

The personnel of the leadership of the I. L. P. has greatly changed since its early days, when its stalwarts, men like Keir Hardie, Philip Snowden and Fred Jowett, had either sprung from close contact with working class conditions, or were just fired by evangelistic zeal for Socialism as an ideal. In recent years a number of young "intellectuals" have come to the front in the party leadership. These men, having little, if any, practical knowledge of industrial life, are intensely interested in the task of devising theoretical plans for the reorganization of society. To a certain extent, therefore, the I. L. P. tends to become an irritant to the rest of the Labor Party, instead of the inspiring militant vanguard that it undoubtedly was under the leadership of Keir Hardie.

There are some commentators who, taking their inspiration from the radical press, would like to picture the American people as wild, extravagant and unsteady. They are forever finding tendencies which they claim foretell calamities and situations which, to them, are fraught with considerable danger. One such that has been subjected to more or less fitful analysis recently has been the development of installment buying, or what is euphemistically known as "a dollar down and a dollar when—."

Installment Buying in the United States

Such characterization of a commercial credit transaction is wholly unworthy of any serious student of economic conditions. It has been estimated that the amount of installment buying in the United States amounts to something between \$3,000,000,000 and \$5,000,000,000 yearly, or an amount probably equal to the Nation's total annual exports of commodities. These estimates have been made upon the authority of responsible organizations which presumably have made rather careful investigations. One of the most pertinent was the compilation made by the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company of New York and issued by its president, James H. Perkins. Therein it was estimated that the following amount of goods were sold on the installment plan in 1924:

Automobiles	\$2,182,561,878
Washing machines	66,000,000
Vacuum cleaners	44,850,000
Phonographs	56,000,000
Furniture (approx.)	765,000,000
Pianos	40,000,000
Jewelry	100,000,000
Radio	39,000,000

While it might appear that these figures are very large in themselves, it must be remembered that at best they are but approximations. Furthermore, there has been little to offer in comparison, yet it is patent that they represent but a small percentage of the total sales of commodities annually made in the domestic markets of the United States. Certain articles have lent themselves readily to installment selling, and that the producers of those articles have seen fit to develop that kind of a market is but a natural adaptation of the credit conditions in the country. Trade in the wholesale markets is very generally carried along upon a credit basis, and it has been considered just and right that such

should be the case. That similar conveniences have not sooner been extended to the retail consumer of the finished articles results chiefly from the fact that proper means of credit rating have not heretofore been possible.

That individual consumers are perfectly capable of absorbing a much larger volume of commodities on the deferred payment plan would seem to be obvious from but a casual study of the statistics of the growth of individual wealth in the last five years. During that time deposits in savings banks increased 45 per cent, life insurance in force has increased 50 per cent, while wages and salaries have increased probably 30 per cent. The comparative figures, as offered by the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, are as follows:

	1920	1925
Savings deposits	\$14,672,000,000	\$23,134,000,000
Life insurance	35,091,000,000	72,000,000,000
Wages and salaries	32,000,000,000 (1918)	40,000,000,000

The New York Trust Company estimates that total wages in the United States have doubled since 1913; savings deposits have increased 165 per cent and life insurance 330 per cent.

These figures make installment buying shrink into insignificance by comparison. The volume of annual deferred payments represents but a portion of the potential credits of individual consumers in this country. A proper utilization of these credits is the natural right of the individual consumer, and to the extent that the manufacturer assists in developing installment buying under proper safeguards, those efforts should be encouraged rather than discouraged.

There is an ancient saying to the effect that those who dance must pay the fiddler. This might be amended by substituting the word "should" where the word "must" now appears, for it is not always possible to compel the careless or the vicious to bear the cost of their transgressions. Industrious and frugal persons are forever being taxed to bear an unfair and unjust burden imposed upon them by those who refuse to pay. In the United States, since it was discovered that selfish and designing violators of the prohibition law could foist upon society the increasing cost incurred in a none too successful effort to punish those who persistently offend, many prudent defenders of the law have insisted that a way should be found to charge to the account of the bootleggers themselves the cost incurred by their lawlessness.

Now, it is announced, this way has been found. The method proposed is simple, and probably it will prove effective. Lincoln C. Andrews, chief of the Dry Enforcement Bureau in Washington, proposes the imposition of excise taxes against the distillers and smugglers of illicit liquor. In addition to fines and other penalties to be imposed whenever violators are apprehended and convicted, a tax of \$6.40 a gallon will be levied upon all liquors confiscated, as well as upon those which it is shown have been illegally disposed of. Mr. Andrews is confident that by this method large sums can be raised to help pay the cost of enforcement.

There is sound logic in this view. The bootleggers and rumrunners, no matter what their claim to the contrary, are not engaged in business in an effort to advance the cause of "personal liberty." They are in it for the profit which their victims have provided in abundance. They have, in many cases, grown fat upon the easy money which has flowed into their tills. With this movement to penalize them well under way, it is also proposed to recover income tax payments on their profits whenever they are apprehended and money is found which is subject to seizure. Secretary Mellon, when it was suggested to him that the plan to tax confiscated liquors might be questionable, is said to have cited the law under which the Government collects impost duties on smuggled goods when seized, either at the port of entry or elsewhere.

Whenever it is found possible to take the profit out of bootlegging, the battle for prohibition will be won. Despite all misleading signs to the contrary, there is no predominant public sentiment in America against prohibition. An impartial enforcement of the law will win to its support those who now carelessly condemn it.

When the Sherman Act, providing for the purchase annually by the Government of a large percentage of all the silver mined in the United States, was assailed by President Cleveland in 1893, and repeal of the law was urged upon Congress, Walter Q. Gresham, then Secretary of State, expressed the

popular view of the situation when he declared: "We must do something for silver." The nation that the white metal was deserving of public favors at the expense of the taxpayers persisted through the stirring national political campaigns of 1896 and 1900, and while the demand of the silver miners that their product should be coined into standard dollars was finally rejected, a great many persons seemed to believe that the silver producers should be regarded as wards of the Federal Government.

Memories of those days when the American people were divided into silver and anti-silver factions, each asserting the other to be disloyal and unpatriotic, are revived by the favorable report to the Senate of a bill providing for the purchase of an additional quantity of silver under the terms of the Pittman Act of 1918, requiring the purchase of silver to replace a large amount furnished to the British Government for shipment to India, at a uniform price of \$1 per ounce. It was not shown that this high price was necessary in order that silver production might continue, and the bonus was probably helped along by the idea that as the producers of iron, copper and other metals were getting greatly increased prices, the deserving silver men should also come in for a bounty. The net result of the Pittman Act to date has been that it has cost the Government about \$50,000,000 in excess prices paid for silver.

However the Congress may decide as to the claim that under the law further purchases must be made at the \$1 an ounce price, the fact that the subject is up for discussion will doubtless be seized upon by the senators and representatives urging legislation to stabilize prices of farm products as an argument for their pet projects. When they have asked that the Federal Government appropriate money for farm relief plans, they have been told rather sharply: "Oh, you cannot change economic laws by a statute. Governments cannot regulate prices." In view of the favors bestowed on silver producers, it may be a little difficult to convince the farm bloc that government can do nothing for the farmers.

The cautious observer in the northern latitudes of the United States is quite inclined, in the waning days of March, even though the sun seems to shine more brightly and the west wind to be more gentle, to disregard these and the other familiar indications that spring is near. Even the lingering hurdy-gurdy maa, the chattering blackbirds in groves where some thoughtful person has provided food for them, and the occasional sight of someone lingering on a park seat, fail to convince the weather-wise that winter is gone. The legions of the white invader cling tenaciously in the strongholds fortified by New England's sturdy mountains and the forests stretched out along the Canadian border and the Great Lakes.

But already the early evacuation is being anticipated. In the farming neighborhoods the colts and young cattle, impatient because of their long restraint in yards and barns, are beginning to wander farther into the pastures and bleak fields. It is a real adventure for the yearlings of the flock, and the distances no doubt seem great to them. It is their first exploratory trip beyond the shelter of the stables and weaning pens. The more sedate members of the farm herds bide their time with fortitude. Until the first grass shoots peek above the brown sward there is little to attract them from the sureties of troughs and feeding racks. They have learned patience by experience.

But there are other indications which convince the uninitiated that winter cannot linger over long. In the "sugar bush" everywhere in those regions of the North where maple trees grow, there is a great activity at this time. It is announced that the "season" is already three weeks later than usual, but the deep snows and the steady and prolonged cold have combined, one is told, to assure a bumper crop of syrup and sugar. The prospect reminds one of harvest time in the great wheat belt farther west. The sugar houses are being repaired, loads of cord-wood are being hauled to be fed into the continuous fires under vats and kettles, buckets and spouts are being scoured to brightness, and "pungs" and stone-boats are being dug from clinging banks of ice.

There will come a day, and that right soon, it would seem, when a marvelous change will transform the whole scene. On the prairies it will be more distinctly marked than in the woods country. There, instead of going to the groves and hills, the teams and tractors will seek the fields. Activity will be the order. The urge to it will be in the air, and it will be irresistible.

What Dr. Charles M. Wharton, who is in charge of health and physical education at the University of Pennsylvania, said the other day concerning the inadequacy of "exercise" as a "panacea for all human ills" merits more than superficial consideration. He characterized it, indeed, as dangerously overrated, and declared that the search for the fountain of youth by exercise and diet has been commercialized to a point of hysteria, "the latest fad in the name of physical culture" being "the early morning exercise by radio, as it selects the worst time of the day for heavy exercise." But Dr. Wharton was not content with merely generalizing against this practice, for he actually claimed further that this indiscriminate adoption of severe physical training destroys the health of more people than it improves, adding that he was appalled by the amount of physical defects and weaknesses developed by over-indulgence in athletics by students in preparatory schools. Heartily, therefore, may his suggestion be seconded: "Someone should cry a halt against this wild scramble for health by unnatural means."

While nothing is to be done at the moment toward passing the British factories bill, owing to the fact that the Government has accepted the view of the smaller manufacturing firms which claim that it would involve the scrapping of many existing factories, yet the hopes of ultimately bringing about the reforms for which it stands are bright. For it is stated that the Government believes that business is improving to such an extent that the industries in question will be able to stand the extra burden which it would impose "within a short period of time."

Although, therefore, the argument has been put forward that the bill involves the spending of money which would temporarily, and possibly permanently, affect British competition in world markets, the real point at issue is not that the Government has decided never to press for the changes in workshop accommodation and other arrangements to improve the conditions under which men and women work, but simply that the present is not the right time for such action.

It is a heartening report which the American Seamen's Friend Society has just issued following a survey of all the Atlantic and Gulf ports, for in it the assurance is given that greater numbers of sailors are coming into these ports than ever before, and that an improved morale, with less liquor drinking, is being constantly shown. A review of the adequacy of sailors' homes in ports, moreover, has shown that in most instances the headquarters were sufficiently large to take care of the demands made upon them, while in those where such is not the case steps are being taken to offset what is lacking. There seems no question, therefore, that, taken by and large, both conditions for and the habits of sailors visiting American ports are steadily improving.

There are officially no titles in France. The old nobility is legally abolished. But that is perhaps an additional reason why not only the old nobility, but large numbers of people who had never the smallest claim to a title, are anxious to put upon their visiting cards mystic descriptions. During the financial debate in the Chamber one of

At one end of the Tozzer house Nancy Lee is as meek as a lamb, but at the other end she is as saucy as they make 'em. That is because her end of the Tozzer house is the kitchen. In the kitchen she is not only saucy, she is autocratic. So at any rate says Henry, the iceman. The last time he said it, Miss Nancy retorted: "Well, then, Mister, if that's how you feel, you can get along out of my kitchen and stop tracking mud along the floor!"

And Henry, instead of answering as he should have done, really did march out and left Nancy Lee all to herself, so that that night Mr. Tozzer's favorite johnny-cake was burned, while Nancy thought about something else. That was how it all started.

Of course, on Claverly Street, when the red card of the Aerated Hygienic Pure Water & Ice Company, with its three black letters spelling "I-C-E," is displayed in a front window, Henry has to call at the back door, whether he wants to or not. His personal feelings are not considered. Now it happened that after he had marched out of the Tozzer kitchen that time there was a considerable gap before any more ice was ordered for the Tozzer house.

Sometime later, however, the red-and-black summons was displayed once again in the front sitting-room window as his car came rumbling-jumping-tumbling down the icy street. He stopped the car and considered. He had to deliver ice just as though nothing had happened. And after that commencement the summons came more and more frequently. But Nancy Lee and Henry Luce, the iceman, were very formal with each other on such occasions.

The first time Henry called after the original incident, almost no conversation took place, but it was noticeable that Miss Nancy wore a new apron. Henry did not see the apron. The next time, Miss Nancy wore a new kitchen cap, but Henry did not see the kitchen cap either. Henry looked down at his hands, or at his feet, or perhaps for variety at the ice he was carrying, but he very rarely in these later periods looked at Nancy Lee or noticed anything she wore.

It resulted, therefore, that Miss Nancy threw up her chin, and as Henry's visits resumed their old frequency all he saw was a disdainful maid with a saucy nose; and all he got was a chiding for the clumsy way he bumped the milk bottles about in the ice box, before he heaved in his chunk of ice. Henry always looked very red and said very little.

If Scoots, the cat, had had a voice, it might have told a tale of preening and primping before the kitchen mirror, under the New Year's greeting calendar which the SENTRY Meat & Fashionable Vegetable Emporium sends to its Regular Patrons. But alas, Scoots doesn't have a voice, or that kind of a voice anyway!

There came at length the day of the ice storm. The night before, it had been raining—not a hard rain, but a cold and foggy downfall with a penetrating wind behind it that froze the drops on whatever surface they touched.

Sometime in the night the clouds cleared, and when the red sun flooded the sky the next morning it brought reflected gleams from every object. From the weather-cock, frozen to its spike on the top of Mr. Goode's barn, to the wooden fence palings in front of the Pycherlys' house, everything was coated.

That momentous day dawned with a blaze of light. Cracklings sounded in the air as twigs broke from their molds. The bark of trees was covered, and the telegraph poles supported strands of silver. On all this transformed Claverly Street of black and white danced the sunlight, glancing off from boughs and from the frozen sides of houses and from the crusted snow piles.

Beautiful were the brittle privet hedges, which were frozen into one mass and made a border for fairy walks. An interlacy of ice within the hedges carried out the design of every branch and twig, so that each last year's leaf was overlaid with pendant diamonds.

Down the street after breakfast trundled the ice wagon. Sure enough, there was the black-and-red sign in the front

While Winter Tarries

Making the Bootlegger Pay His Way

Editorial Notes

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

Paris. Posters in foreign languages are frequently to be seen on the walls of Paris. Some of them are in English, and appeal to the British and American community. Others are in Russian, which few persons besides the Russians themselves can read. Yet again there are posters in Italian and Polish. The number of posters in foreign languages has lately increased, and the Municipal Council has drawn the attention of the Prefect of Police to the possible danger of permitting the practice to continue. It is pointed out that a declaration likely to disturb the peace may thus be made. Therefore, posters in foreign languages should be prohibited unless a full translation of the text in French accompanies them. Here is one more example of the great growth of the foreign population of France.

Another expedition to Timbukto is perhaps chiefly notable because one of the members of the party which has set out for central Africa is Mme. Suzanne Wurtz, who is well known as the amateur champion swimmer of France. The object of the group is to complete the journey of 2025 miles in the shortest possible time. The members of the expedition, after crossing the Mediterranean from Marseilles to Oran, will proceed southward by way of Bechar, Beni Abbes, Adrar, Ouallen, Tabankou and Bourem, on the Niger. African travel has had an extraordinary fascination for the French since the armistice and the continent is being thoroughly explored.

A new system of teaching languages has been demonstrated by M. Pagot, a distinguished linguist. He has tried to show to the members of the Musée Pédagogique that it is not only just as easy to teach a number of languages as it is to teach a single language, but actually easier to do so. His proposal is that seven languages shall be taken at the same time. There are two variations of his system. In one of them he takes a given sound and describes its history in the seven languages, and by comparing one with the other, focuses the different words in the thought of the pupils. In the other he confines his specific teaching to one tongue, but while doing so makes frequent comparisons with the other six tongues which are thus brought to the aid of the principal language. He believes that experimental phonetics can thus be made a pleasant study, and that by means of his laws the nature of consonants and vowels can be demonstrated and their changes traced through racial differentiation.

Each year one of the most interesting annual exhibits in Paris is that of photography and cinematography. It has once more opened its doors at Luna Park and is attracting many thousands of visitors. The French are exceedingly proud of France's part in the invention of photography and the development of motion pictures. The studios have collaborated readily and have sent some remarkable pictures which have a truly artistic character and considerable importance. There are many new devices particularly for the application of photography to physical science. Extraordinary progress is registered at each successive show. One section of the exhibition may be seen with great profit by the tourist as well as by the resident in France. It is that of the Touring Club de France, in which are depicted the beautiful sights, architectural and natural, of the country.

There are officially no titles in France. The old nobility is legally abolished. But that is perhaps an additional reason why not only the old nobility, but large numbers of people who had never the smallest claim to a title, are anxious to put upon their visiting cards mystic descriptions. During the financial debate in the Chamber one of

The Ice Storm on Claverly Street

window of the Tozzer home. Nancy Lee's thoughts on this bright morning were particularly dark. Her heart had grown downcast recently and her feelings bitter. Had the iceman's sentiments really congealed, she wondered, and some of the sprightliness left her face as she thought. Twice in succession recently, Mr. Tozzer's favorite johnny-cake had been burned.

Mr. Tozzer may indeed have wondered, about this time, why his family was consuming so much ice, particularly as it was winter. Nancy Lee had been hoisting that banner inscribed with Cupid's cryptic summons with growing frequency. An accumulation of domestic ice threatened. If it had only been summer, love and ice might have flowed more freely. However, the younger Tozzers were pleased with the growing frequency of ice cream.

As Henry came glumly round to the back yard he noticed crumbs out on the frozen snow which Scoots, the cat, was greedily devouring. The crumbs were obviously thrown out for the birds, and Henry quite willingly set down his load and shoos Scoots off. This maneuver brought him close to the Tozzer's metal garage. Between the garage and the ice-coated fence was a side alley, some ten feet wide, and partially filled with snow. Henry chanced to look down this somewhat hidden strip, and was struck by an odd sight.

Right in front of him were curious lumps of ice: lumps of ice of all sizes, from the kind that the profession technically terms "ten-centers," all the way up. They were not just ordinary, everyday lumps of ice, either. They were oblong pieces, patterned into cubes and squares, and evidencing the design of man.

Henry's professional eye marked that ice the minute he saw it. At first he did not think to be surprised, but merely ran his gaze over it approvingly, at the neat way some of the edges were chopped. Expert work, no doubt about it, thought Henry. And then suddenly he was so surprised that his jaw dropped. How did the ice ever get here, he wondered?

There was really no mistaking the high quality product put out by the Aerated Hygienic Pure Water & Ice Company! On some of the lumps he could even see the marks of the firm's ice tongs. No question of it; this was the same ice, behind the Tozzer garage, that he had been laboriously delivering from day to day at the Tozzer kitchen!

Henry, for a minute, was completely nonplussed. He gazed at the accumulation of ice, which looked like a sort of miniature Stonehenge. His eye traced a rude design outlined by the frozen blocks. It was a sort of heart-shaped pattern, Henry made out, with things inside it that looked like letters.

"Why, yes," thought Henry, "to be sure: the letters are H. L.!"

"Curious coincidence," thought Henry, "those are my own initials!"

"Things like this don't just happen," thought Henry. "Somebody's fixed those blocks! They look like a—like an iceman's Valentine!"

After a while Henry picked up his load and marched back from the yard and entered the kitchen and confronted Nancy Lee. There was a queer look in Nancy's eyes. For some time neither spoke. It was noticeable, though, that Nancy flushed rather severely under Henry's stare.

He jerked his thumb toward the garage. "You?" he asked.

"Oh!" quavered Nancy. "Did you see it?" She looked at Henry, and then made a remark that was so ambiguous it is hardly worth recording.

"You see," she said, "it was so hard to get rid of all your ice!"

That was about the last of the conversation. When Mr. Tozzer chanced into the kitchen somewhat later, one of the unusual things he saw was a rather smallish cake of ice set down casually near the stove, which, judging by the pools spreading about it, must have been considerably larger earlier in the afternoon. R. L. S.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Promoting Friendship Through the Churches

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I was very pleased to see your reference in the MONITOR of Feb. 8 to the World Alliance for Promoting Friendship Through the Churches, and I trust further help from you may be looked for.

A meeting of the alliance was held here recently, at the end of which questions were invited. In taking advantage of this invitation, I pointed out that frequent references had been made to the churches, and said that I would be glad to know if the churches of the other religions of the world were included—for instance, those of the Buddhists, the Hindus, the Mohammedans.

Since then I have written to the secretary of the alliance in London, and requested that my letter shall be brought before the council. In reply, I was informed that similar proposals had been made on several occasions, but the objects of the alliance were limited. I have also written to various members of the clergy, but replies, while being sympathetic, did not give me much satisfaction.

As the object of the alliance is bringing the nations of the world together in friendship and brotherhood, how can this be attained better than by approaching the leaders of the various religions on what should be common ground? Religion has hitherto, I fear, been a battle field; but let it now become a brotherhood.

We claim that our great teaching is love. Let us show the spirit of love by trying to bring all religions under one banner of love and friendship. Then may we hope to realize the dream of one of our poets, and herald

The coming of that more divine
When nations shall as forest grow,
Wherein the oak hates not the pine,
Nor beeches wish the cedars woe,
But all in their unlikeness blend
Confederate in one golden end.
Bournemouth West, Eng. J. W. J.